The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CAPT. ROBERT TAGGART,
Of Warren County
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. JOSEPH POWELL,
Of Bradford County.

Proctor Knott has been elected governor of Kentucky by about 50,000 majority. Old Kentuck never falters.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, says the riots at Ekaterinoslav, caused by animosity against the Jews, were continued on the 3d inst. A mob attacked the Jewish quarter and destroyed many houses and liquor stores belonging to the Jews. It is now reported that one hundred persons were killed or wounded during the rioting in the town.

The Republican state senate means to say that unless the Democratic house knocks under to giving the Republicans two-thirds in the apportionments the Legislature shall sit all summer at $3,000 per day. When one looks at the figures and finds that the Democcats have within a fraction one half the voters and should have a corresponding show in the apportionment, it exhibits an unfairness and recklessness on the part of the Republicans that borders on revolution.

The following from the Williamsport *Sun and Banner* expresses our views: This thing of getting up papers for spite, generally works harm to the party. The above paper says:

From this remote point we cannot see the necessity of another Democratic paper in Harrisburg. The *Patriot*, after years of struggle, has secured a strong foothold, and is a political power in the State, as well as profitable to its enterprising proprietors, and should reap the benefits so hardly earned. Another pa per may serve the interests of a few, it will not help the party, as in nine cases out of ten, such ventures create discord and prove a source of weakness rather than strength. With Philadelphia open for a daily of that character, let the projectors enter and take possession. Two or three dailies can find work and patronage in the city of Penn, where reform work is so much needed.

The strike of the telegraphers is practically at an end and sad to relate it has resulted in the defeat of the strikers. It may yet be sometime before the main body of operators return to work but there can no longer be much doubt that they will do so ere long without having accomplished their object.

It seems a trifle strange at first thought that although the general sympathy of the influential newspaper press of the country was in their favor and that was a thorough organization backing their attempt, still the strike was unsuccessful. The reasons, however, soon became apparent. Many of the operators went out in a half hearted sort of way and those belonging to the weak class soon deserted the brotherhood and returned to work. The liberal use of money by the Western Union Company has influenced others to desert until now that great monopoly is sufficiently supplied with operators to transact a moderate amount of business without the strikers, having had from the beginning the assistance of railroad operators.

The next congress will contain a Republican majority of two in the senate and a Democratic majority of 59 in the house. In the next house of representatives there will be 191 Democrats and 119 Republicans, six Mahoneites, five Independents and two Greenbackers. In the last congress the Republicans had 12 majority over the Democrats, and a majority in the delegations of 20 states. In the next one, the Democrats will have a majority in 22 states and 72 majority over the Republicans. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia and Missouri are solidly Democratic, and those of Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont are solidly Republican. At the last election the Democrats gained 56 members, as follows: One in Arkansas, four in California, two in Connecticut, one in Georgia, two in Illinois, four in Indiana, two in Iowa, two in Massachusetts, six in Michigan, seven in Missouri, eight in New York, eight in Ohio, four in Pennsylvania, one in South Carolina, one in Tennessee, five in Texas, four in Wisconsin, in all 62. They have lost one in Florida, one in Maryland, one in Mississippi, two in North Carolina and one in Virginia. The Greenbackers have lost two members in Maine, four in Missouri and one in Pennsylvania. The Republicans have gained 16 members and have lost 44, leaving a net loss of 28.

A despacch from Paris says it is rumored a plot to restore the monarchy has been discovered. The newspaper *France* professes to give details of the plot. It says twenty-five thousand muskets for a popular rising have been ordered and attempts been made to tamper with the army. It also states three conspirators have been arrested.

When Garfield was killed, some of his admirers thought the government could not go on without him, altho' it kept running before without any one feeling he was helping it. But the government goes right on, even with President Arthur thousands of miles away among the Indians, and every cabinet officer out on a summer spree. The clerks are running the government now, and there ain't a bit of friction. The fathers founded it upon such a plain, uncomplicated basis, that it will run with only a few boys to keep their eyes on it, as is just now demonstrated in the absence of the President and cabinet.

The recently passed judicial apportionment bill makes Judge Mayer's district consist of Clinton, Cameron and Elk counties. This district is quite satisfactory to the people of Clinton county. So says the Clinton Democrat.

According to a despatch from Williamsport, Aug. 8, we see see that Peter Herdic is still alive and kicking. The despatch says:—Peter Herdic, through his attorney, Clinton Lloyd, to-day filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Lycoming county summons in ejectment against William Weightman, of Philadelphia, and J. R. C. Walker, of this city, for seventeen properties in Williamsport and thirty-three outside of the city, on the ground that the above-named gentlemen possess no legal titles to the same. Included in the city properties are the Park Hotel and Herdic Park. There are 23,361 acres of land covered by the summons in the aggregate, much of which is valuable coal land in the Pine creek region.

The St. Louis *Globe*, Democrat, says it is stated as a fact, and is a matter of study for scientists, that the corn and vegetables planted in the path of the destructive cyclone of May 12 will not grow. Farmers along the line of its travels in Morgan county declare the statement to be true and say that corn and potatoes planted in the "cyclone ground" will not even sprout.

At last, according to an account given in another column of the Reporter, Noah's ark has been found in a glacier on Mt. Ararat. What a harvest the ark will prove for Barnum! it will set his Jenny Lind speculation so far in the shade, that Genin, the hatter, who paid $800 for first concert ticket, will go $8,000 for the first ride in the ark.

We would hardly believe that the ark has been discovered, still such a thing is not among the impossibilities. With the ark discovered as above, all full of ice, Mt. Ararat as a summer resort would be a success.

Thousands of persons are arriving at Erfurt to participate in the festival in celebration of Martin Luther's entry into that town. The festival was a great success. An historical procession traversed the streets of Erfurt this afternoon and excited much admiration, especially a group in which Luther was represented surrounded by armed knights. Bodies of Singers greeted the procession at different points along the route.

The British agent at Pieter Maritzburg beleives that the report that King Cetewayo, whose death at the hands of the insurgents was announced some days ago, is still alive, was put in circulation for the purpose of continuing the agitation in Zululand.

All the great Republican editors look under their beds every night before retiring. They are hunting for Mr. Tilden.—*Atlanta Constitution* (*Dem.*)

The Ready Reference Tax Receipt Book, for business men, and others, with blanks in concise form for taxes paid from year to year and a summary index to show at a glance the increase or decrease of valuation and taxes from year to year for a period of ten years, —for a copy of which we are indebted to Deininger's Book Store, at Millheim,— will be found handy for the purposes for which it is intended by this firm, who are the getters up of it.

Two different apportionment bills offered by Republicans who favor a bill that is right have been accepted by the democrats, but the bosses persist in saying No; the whole hog or none, is their motto; and thus the people must go on at the rate of $3000 per day.

The county ticket nominated on Tuesday will receive the united support of Democrats.

Dr. Smith, nominee for Associate Judge is a life long democrat, and a gentleman of intelligence and sound judgment.

W. C. Heinle nominee for District Attorney, is a selfmade young man, an active Democrat, and he now fills the position in a credible manner.

Ellis Orvis, for Co. Surveyor, is a young man, of superior qualifications for the place named, and an experienced surveyor. He bears a spotless character—a more fitting nomination could not have been made.

Mr. Ashley, Under Colonial Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that the government had received a telegram from the Governor of Natal, in which the latter says he is informed that King Cetewayo, who was reported to have been killed by the Zulu insurgents, is in the reserved territory. A reliable witness says he has seen him alive since his reported death. One statement that Cetewayo is alive comes from Cetewayo's brother, who says that Cetewayo took refuge in an isolated kraal after the late battle, having received two wounds in the leg.

Jas. O. Parker, senior partner of the law firm of Parker & Bentley, at Williamsport, has embezzled monies to the amount of $30,000, belonging to his partner and clients. Parker has absconded, deserting his family and ruining a girl, of respectable family, who eloped with him.

The Patriot says the announement is made that a new move in the Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania railroad war is developed by the institution of legal proceedings on the part of the Pennsylvania and Western railroad against the Beech Creek and Southern railroad for alleged tresspass by the latter upon the routes of the former. The Beech Creek and Southern is a part of the Vanderbilt system, and is being built to connect the Clearfield coal district with the Reading lines.

The Pennsylvania and Western owns the right of way through Beech Creek pass in the Allegheny mountains, and has spent a large amount in surveying and grading its line. The Vanderbilt line has been constructed along the property of the Pennsylvania and Western. The contest derives importance from the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad has espoused the cause of the Pennsylvania and Western against its powerful opponent.

PENN HALL ITEMS.

Mrs. Rockey, wife of John Rockey, dec'd, was buried last Sunday, aged 81 yrs. 6 mo. services by Rev. John Tomlingson, who delivered an appropriate sermon on regeneration. Rev. Harry M. Keifer of the First Reformed Church, Norristown, Pa., preached an interesting sermon in the Academy building on last Sunday evening to a full house, on Sunday he filled the pulpit for Rev. Z. A. Yearick, at the Salem church. H. B. Hering started to the western states last week; he will proceed leisurely, visiting points of interest on his way. Mrs. Mary Moyer and Mrs. S. L. Fisher have had very handsome fencing put up on their lots at the Salem church cemetery; it is a fitting tribute to the memory of their departed ones. Christ. Fisher, of Ind., and wife, have been here visiting at Rub. Klines. Early in the field: Candidates for co. offices; they are interviewing their friends for support one year hence. Will, son of Chas. Henny, fell down the hay mow some 15 feet, hurt his back but fortunately no bones broken. It is said Charly Bartges don't go out at night unless with a lantern, he is looking out for the ghost Will Horner reports to have seen. A number of lads and lasses called on Saturday evening to surprise Domer Smith, at his home, to congratulate him and see his smiling face at sweet seventeen. On Saturday night a fight occured at Dan'l Ripka's resort in the 7 mountains; some indulged too freely in something that fired up their courage to use their muscles; some young men came out with their faces badly bruised and cut. Shame. News Boy.

——Prof. F. C. Moyer has added another piano to his complement of instruments in the Musical College, at Freeburg. The College building is filled to overflowing. The increase of students necessitated the placing of another teacher in the school, and Miss Annie J. Moyer, of Madam Sieler's School of Vocal Art, Philadelphia, has been called to fill the position. Prof. Moyer's anticipations in regard to the Normal Music School are more than realized.

Our prices for Mens lines the lowest in the county—Remember, D. Garman & Son. 2t

——The Samuel Shannon Post, 282, G. A. R., will hold a festival consisting of cake, ice cream, melons and all sorts of refreshments in the large circus tent in Witmer's grove, at Centre Hall, beginning on Friday evening, Aug. 17th, and continuing Saturday and Saturday evening. Speakers from abroad will be present. Hon. A. G. Curtin will deliver his lecture on Russia, on Friday evening. Music has been engaged for the occasion. A large number of comrades from other Posts will be present. The proceeds of the festival are to be used as a charity fund.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention met in the court-house on Tuesday afternoon, and was organized by electing the following officers:

President—Hon. C. T. Alexaneer.

Secretaries—Jas. A. McClain, D. K. Miller, M. G. Gardner.

The following is a partial list of delegates:

Potter, north—John Grove, J. W. Wolf, Jacob Wagner, Jr.

Potter, south—Adam Krumrine, Sam'l Slack, John Danberman, Jacob Meiss.

Penn—A. J. Campbell, A. P. Zerby, T. Baily.

Millheim—Wes Hartman, Daniel Zigler.

Haines, west precinct—Wm. Bright, Ed. Mingle.

Spring—Got. Haag, Henry Rothrock, John Barnhart, C. T. Alexander.

Harris—N. Swab, Geo. W. Williams, Mich. Hess.

Miles—J. B. Hazel, S. R. Frank, J. R. Brumgart, John H. Hosterman, Joel Harris.

Gregg, south—Wm. A. Krise, D. Armbruster, Wm. From, Sam'l Harter, J. C. Condo.

A committee of five on resolutions was appointed by the chair.

Nominations for Asso. Judge were next in order, a letter of declination from H. R. Smith was read. Dr. J. R. Smith and John Rishel were then nominated.

The first ballot for Associate Judge stood, Dr. Smith 50, John Rishel 27.—Dr. Smith being the nominee.

For District Attorney Wm. C. Heinle was nominated by acclamation.

For Co. Surveyor the following ballot was had: Oscar Herring 14, J. B. Johnson 6, Ellis Orvis 44, J. H. Reifsnyder 12, resulting in the election of Ellis Orvis on 1 st ballot.

P. G. Meek was chosen Chairman of the Co. Committee.

The following were elected delegates to the next State Convention: D. F. Fortney, Ellis Shafer, P. J. McDonald, and Hugh M'Cann.

The Commitee on resolutions reported The resolutions endorse Pattison's administration and condemn the action of the Republicans in opposing a fair apportionment.

CURSING ON THE GALLOWS.

Utica, August 10.—William Henry Ostrander was hanged here at 10:36 o'clock this morning for the murder of his brother, George Lyman Ostrander, December 20, 1880, near West Camden. Ostrander kept awake all night and was singing and shouting all morning till the officers and people began to arrive. At about half-past eight o'clock, on looking out of his cell window into the jail-yard where he could see the people, he became greatly excited and yelled out:

"I'm going to be hung at ten o'clock and the gallows are already in the yard. I'll walk out, by ——, and tell them to cut the —— rope. I'll go plump to hell in a wheelbarrow, too, and the man who cuts the rope will be in hell to meet me."

The Rev. Father Ryan, a young Catholic priest, labored long and hard with him this morning and Ostrander said he wanted to receive the sacrament and was ready for baptism, but when the priest told him he must prepare to confess his sins, repent and receive absolution, he said:

"I guess I'll worry along as I am."

The priest nevertheless remained with him till the last, excepting during the time when the Rev. Dr. Bigelow, a Methodist minister, who was appointed his spiritual adviser, was with him.

Horrible Death Struggle.

The drop fell at thirty six minutes past ten. The fall failed to dislocate Ostrander's neck and his struggles were horrible. He was pronounced dead in fourteen and cut down in seventeen minutes. He died with oaths on his lips, cursing his mother and sisters, whose testimony brought him to the scaffold, and protesting his innocence. He also cursed the court officers and even the friend who had shown him favors while he was in jail. Otherwise his harangue on the scaffold was wild and incoherent. Although labored with all the morning by the priest he bluntly refused to implore God's forgiveness, but persisted in his protestations of innocence.

MADISONRURG ITEMS.

The Madisonburg Sunday School will hold a pic-nic in Reuben Grim's grove, Aug. 25. All are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Adam Shafer and her two daughters, of Reading, are visiting friends through this valley. John Roush is slowly improving having had a very hard time of it. The young folks of this place intend visiting the cave Saturday, 18. The Milton Brass band is expected to furnish the music. There will be no preaching in the M. E. church for six weeks as Rev. Whitmeyer expects to attend camp meeting during that time. The Mountain Rangers will give a free entertainment in the union hall Aug. 25. The past month was a hard one on the preachers and washwomen as it contained five Sundays and Mondays. No matter how much Andrew Guise, the shoemaker, tries to rise; so long as he sticks to his trade he will remain at the foot. Blessed is he that standeth not in the way of sinners, nor taketh his produce to the store, but selleth to hucksters for cash. X

One more push for the railroad! Come to the meeting at Centre Hall, Thursday afternoon, 30.

Dry Goods and Notions—D. Garman & Son. 2t

——Rain on Wednesday.

Shaw & Bro's, of Boston, largest tanners in the world have gone under.

PERSONAL.

D. J. Tressler, of Linden Hall, favored the Reporter with a visit. He reports all crops good up there, but apples not plenty. John Harpster, of Lock Haven, is here visiting the paternal roof, and occasionally pops in to see the Reporter. Noah Cronmiller, of Aaronsburg, long a clerk in this place, gave us a shake of his hand the other day; he looks natural but went a little lame from rheumatism. Ad. Krumrine, of the Loop, was one of our callers—he is agent for a pure bone phosphate, Judge Chr. Dale, sr., chaperoned by Rev. Geo. Dixon, gave the Reporter a call, on their way to conference at White Deer.

John Hosterman, one of Miles twp's best citizens, honored our sanctum with a visit, Wednesday.

Tuesday Misses Jennie Boal, — Hoy, Laura Strohm and Flora Love, called in to smile upon the young men at our cases and took a hand at the machine, turning out a number of Reporters.

Among the citizens of this republic there is at least one undoubted child of royalty in the person of Rev. William J. Barnett, pastor of the Shilow (colored) Baptist Church, Williamsport, Pa. He is the son of a once powerful African king, Dumba by name.

The New York *Herald's* comments on the Democratic Convention are noteworthy. It says:

The platform is a very good one; the Republican platform is a very bad one; and independent voters in Pennsylvania ought this year to support the Democrats without question or hesitation.

Lock Haven Market.

Butter, 18 to 22 cts. per lb; eggs, 16 to 18 cts. per doz; potatoes, old 40 cts. per bushel; new, 12 cts. per peck; chickens, 50 to 75 cts. per pair; lard, 16 cts. per lb; apple butter 75 cts. per gal; corn, 70 cts. per bu; oats, 55 cts. per bu; beans, 15 to 20 cts. per peck; peaches, 50 cts. per pk; huckleberries, 8 cts. per qt; peas, in pod, 15 cts. per peck; shelled, 15 cts. per qt; currants, 10 cts. per qt; cherries, 4 to 6 per qt, raspberries 10 to 12½ cts.; corn, 10 to 12½ cts per dozen; apples, 20 to 25 cts per peck.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime medium $2 15 to 2 25 per bushel; prime marrow fats $2 50 to 2 60 per bushel.

Butter—Choice country 16 to 17c: prime 10 to 12 c; common to mediums 8 to 9c; fancy creamery 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Ohio factory best 7⅞ to 8c; do skims 5 to 6c; York Goshen 8½ to 10c; Sweitzer 15 to 16c.

Eggs—No. 1 Penna and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 17 to 18c.

Vegetables—Cucumbers $1 50 to 1 75; tomatoes 60c to $1 50; cabbage $2 00 to 3 00 pea crate; $1 50 to 2 25 in barrels.

Berries—Whortleberries, 1 15 to 1 25 per pail; blackberries 8 to 12c per quart.

Watermelons—Stripes $12 to 18 per 100 Jerseys $25 to 35; cantelopes $2 25 to 2 50 per bbl or crate.

Peaches $1.50 to 2.50, as to quality.

Feathers live geese, 60 to 65c in packages; in small lots 4a5c more.

Onions per bbl $2,50a3,00.

Potatoes 1,25a1,50 per bbl according to size and condition.

Poultry live chickens old 85a90c per pair; spring 80a50c per pair, dressed 15a 17c per lb.

Seeds Timothy 2 15a2 20 per bushel; clover, small 8@ 50a10 00.

Salt No. 1 1 00; No 1 extra 1 10; diary 1 40; C 1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35. the regular discount on car load lots. Raw white cotton 2a2½c; mixed 1½a1¾c; all wool 1a1½c. Wool Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 36a38c.

Green Coffees. Fancy Rio 13½a14 Choice Rio 13a13½; Java, 20a25; in papers 13½. Sugar. Standard A 8¾; Prarie B 8½. Syrups. Choice Maple 37; prime do 36.

FORTY-THREE HORSES BURNED.

Philadelphia, August 7.—Fire this evening destroyed the warehouse and wharves of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Only four of the fifty-one horses and mules were saved, forty-three horses and four mules being suffocated or burned.

CENTRE COUNTY TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

Snow Shoe and Burnside—Snow Shoe	Tuesday	Aug 14
Huston—Julian	Wednesday	" 15
Worth—Port Matilda	Thursday	" 16
Taylor—Hannah	Friday	" 17
Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg	Saturday	" 18
Unionville and Union—Unionville	Monday	" 20
Liberty—Eagleville	Tuesday	" 21
Howard and Curtin—Howard Wed'y		" 22
Walker—Hublersburg	Tuesday	" 28
Marion—Jacksonville	Wednesday	" 29
Milesburg and Boggs—Milesburg	Thursday	" 30
Spring—Pleansant Hill	Friday	" 31
Benner—Knox' School House	Saturday, September	1
Patton—Waddle's School House	Monday	" 3
Halfmoon—Stormstown	Tuesday	" 4
College—Lemont	Wednesday	" 5
Ferguson—Pine Grove	Thursday	" 6
Harris—Boalsburg	Friday	" 7
Millheim and Penn—Millheim Mond.		" 10
Haines—Aaronsburg	Tuesday	" 11
Miles—Rebersburg	Wednesday	" 12
Potter—Centre Hall	Thursday	" 13
Gregg—Spring Mills	Friday	" 14

A special examination will be held in the school house, Bellefonte, Saturday, Oct. 6; applicants must come recommended by three directors of the district in which they intend teach.

Examinations begin at 9 o'clock a. m.: applicants must be punctual.

A meeting of Directors is desired on each day of examinations They should permit none except persons of good character to enter the classes.

D. M. WOLF, Co. Supt.

Mr. Frank Charles, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best remedy for chills and fever I have ever used."

The Texas fever has broken out at Dodge City, Ks., among native cattle, and they are dying off in great numbers. One man has been arrested for driving in cattle affected with the fever.

Kernersville, N. C., August 6.—Philip Comfort, a young man disappointed in love, committed suicide to-day by swallowing a paper of pins.

Philip, we hope found comfort in the pins. Perhaps it was better for him than if he had pinned to the young lady.

——From Boalsburg, State College, Centre Furnace, Snow Shoe, Centre Hall, Pleasant Gap and other towns, having telephone communication with Bellefonte, folks order their clothing from the Philad. Branch by telephone, and have them forwarded by next train or stage. Many find this very convenient, and also find when their packages reach that the goods are satisfactory, and prices very low. Business can be done per telephone with perfect safety and at a saving of time, especially when wanting clothing from Lewins & Co.

IN THE PILOT HOUSE.

"Yes, sir; this kind of work obliges a man to keep sober as a judge. Of all men in the world, steamboat pilots and railroad engineers should let liquor alone. For on their clearness of sight and coolness of head depends the safety of life and property."

Keeping his hand on the wheel as he said this, Mr. A. Brockman, of No. 29½ Silver street, Chicago, added: "Of course, some of 'em drink; but the sober ones have the best positions and the best pay. Yes, the work and exposure sometimes tells on us; but for my part, I find Parker's Tonic to be all the invigorant I need. I've got a bottle aboard here now; never go on a trip without it. When I havn't any appetite, or am in any way out of sorts, it se's me up in no time. If drinking men would use the Tonic, it would help 'em to break off. (No, that isn't a light house; it's a star, low down near the water.) As I was saying, the Tonic is new life bottled up. You see that flagstaff? Well, with a bottle of Parker's Tonic in the locker I can keep malaria as far from me as that, all the time. My wife has used it for three years for summer complaints and colic, and as an invigorant, when she's tired out from overwork. She says the Tonic is a daisy. Good bye! Don't break your neck going below.

This preparation, which has been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be called simply "Parker's Tonic." This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers under the name of ginger; and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. aug t n r

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY,
jun22tf Centre Hall

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the ..... and the Hon. J. U. Larrimer, Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1 st day of Aug., 1883, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Aug. next, being the 27d day of Aug. 1883, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug., in the year of our Lord 1883, and the one hudred and seventh year of the independence of the United States. T. J. DUARLE Sheriff

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

On L. & T. R. R.
FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
1 6m

WM. A. SANDOE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA;

Desires to announce to his customers that he has lately taken instructions under W. W. Belford, of Milton, in the latest improvements in cutting, who is one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits, He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

HIS OPINION.

In Clear Sentences an Authority adds his own to the Popular Judgment.

191 West Tenth Street, New York, Aug. 11, 1880.

Messrs Seabury & Johnson:

I am slow to pin my faith to any new curative agent. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER has won my good opinion. I find it an exceptionally cleanly plaster to use and rapid in its action Many tests in its qualities in my own family, and among my patients, have convinced me that there is no other single article so valuable for popular use, none so helpful in cases of Lame Back, Local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Congestion of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, and Lumbago. You may feel free to use my name.

Very truly yours,
H. H. KANE, M.D.
Physician-in-Chief of the De Quincy Home.

Price of the the CAPCINE 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

(As originally written.)

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there
(Like the love of a mother,
Surpassing all other),
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere,
There's a spell in the shade
Where our infancy play'd,
Even stronger than Time, and more deep than Despair!

An exile from Home, splendor dazzles in vain!
O, give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again!
The birds and the lambkins that come at my call,—
Those who named me with pride,—
Those who played by my side,—
Give me them!' with the innocence dearer than all!
The joys of the palaces through which I roam
Only swell my heart's anguish—there's no place like Home.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

(As revised by the author, date not known, and said to be copied from Mr. Payne's manuscripts, and with his own precise punctuation.)

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the sky seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain!
O, give me my lowly thatched cottage again!
The birds, singing gayly, that come at my call—
Give me them!—and the peace of mind, dearer than all!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

ADDITIONAL STANZAS.

(The following additional verses to the song of "Home, Sweet Home," Mr. Payne affixed to the sheet of music, and presented them to Mrs. Bates, in London, a relative of his and the wife of a wealthy banker.)

To US in spite of the absence of years,
How sweet the remembrance of HOME still appears;
From allurements abroad, which but flatter the eye,
The unsatisfied heart turns and says with a sigh,
"Home, home, sweet, sweet home.
There is no place like home!
There is no place like home!

YOUR exile is blest with all fate can bestow;
But MINE has been checkered with many a woe!
Yet, though different our fortunes, our thoughts are the same,
And both, as we think of Columbia, exclaim:
"Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

A Love of a Bonnet.

"I promised to buy my wife a new bonnet," remarked the editor of the *Recorder*, as he crossed Canal street, arm in arm with his bosom friend, Al Knowlton, dodging a truck as he uttered the words, and stubbing the toe of a tight boot against the curb in consequence.

"Well, now that you are in town and on Broadway, you ought to keep your word and buy her as nice a bonnet as you can find," answered his friend as he steadied the newspaper man, restoring to him his equilibrium.

"Yes, I know I ought to; but you see we country editors are not blessed usually with as many dollars as there are quads in the case. I have come on to New York to buy material and to see about commission merchant's ads., and I must not run myself short. Then again, it is a matter of two hundred miles to Freetown, and I must go up the river on business before I go home, so that on the whole the expense and the trouble of carrying the head-gear is too much. I guess Angel will have to do without it."

"Do without it!" exclaimed Knowlton, with a wealth of reproach in his tone. "Do without it! You are a pretty fellow to grumble about expense and distance! Your generosity is about as poor as your grammar. You say you have come on to New York to buy printing material; now I say 'come on' and buy a bonnet for your wife! You can do the opposite, but she will bless the expense if it is a handsome hat, and she can let her neighbors know it came all the way from New York."

"No, I guess I won't get it this time," said Editor Bawshay.

"But I guess you will, though," replied Knowlton. "I'll give you no peace until you purchase a very love of a bonnet for that charming woman to whom you refer so carelessly as 'my wife.' Come, now, we will begin with the first store where there is the least likelihood of finding one. Here, old fellow, is a place where they sell artificial flowers; let's go in and see if by chance there is a bonnet for sale."

Somewhat against his will Bawshay suffered himself to be drawn into the trap, and presently Knowlton was asking to "see some bonnets."

"Well," said the proprietor of the establishment, in reply, "well, we don't keep bonnets; our business is confined to artificial flowers; but perhaps we have one or two which have been used to display samples of our goods which we can let you have at a low figure. Step this way."

In the rear of the large store the bonnets were found and duly inspected. The first four were unanimously condemned, but the fifth was charming. So thought the two male connoisseurs as they gazed at the delicate affair, held aloft in the right hand of the merchant, who swayed gracefully in curvilinear lines—giving it a sheer now to larboard and now to starboard.

"Yes," quoth Knowlton—who was a bachelor, and of course *au fait* in all matters of this sort—"it is just the thing you want, Bawshay—buy it."

Suddenly the proprietor was blessed with a happy thought.

"Here, Jenny," he cried addressing a blooming young girl, the center of a group of five woman (the same number as the stock of bonnets) who were engaged in arraying roses and leaves not ten feet away. "Here, Jenny, will you be so good as to try this on?"

Jenny was a lovely creature, who evidently could make any bonnet seem other than it was by simply wearing it. She did not appear to like the idea of disporting herself before two strange men in order to show off the becomingness of an elegant head covering as an inducement to them to purchase the same; it was a little out of her line; but she came forward and tried the bonnet on, blushing gloriously the while, making the most fascinating picture, which the editor and his friend regarded with open and undisguised admiration.

The hat was pronounced "perfection itself," and the charming girl returned it to the merchant with a delicious air of confusion and embarrassment.

Bawshay produced a roll of bills, thus apparently giving the lie to the legend about country editors' incurable impecuniosity, and demanded, "How much?"

"Any milliner in town would charge you at least $25 for it, but as we don't sell hats, and this is something unusual with us, you may have it for $5."

"Five dollars!" said Knowlton, under his breath. "Five dollars! About right as to value, but dirt cheap as hat prices goes."

"All right," said Bawshay. "All right; please put it up."

Knowlton hoped that the flowerman would prolong the process, for he was infatuated with the fair girl who had exhibited the article of dress in such a bewitching manner, and he could "hardly keep his eyes off her," as the phrase goes.

Bawshay, married man though he was, furtively regarded the young lady as she plied her vocation, still as red as the roses she was at work upon.

"Smitten, eh?" said the editor, as the friends reached the sidewalk, with the band-box containing the treasure between them.

"Well, yes, I am, and no mistake!" returned Knowlton. "That's the girl I have been looking for—I wonder how I can ever become acquainted with her?"

"That is easy enough," said Bawshay. "You keep a fancy store, don't you? Well, open an artificial flower department and buy your stock at this establishment; ask the proprietor to let this beauty wait on you; improve the acquaintance and trust to luck."

"Capital!" said Knowlton. "I'll do it!" And he did.

The bonnet reached Freetown in due course, and many blessings were invoked upon Bachelor Knowlton's head by the editor's delighted wife, who had been informed of the incidents of the purchase, and who wore the husband's appreciated gift so daintily and with an air of such supreme elegance as to win at once the applause and envy of the whole village. Bawshay himself had more solid comfort for his $5 than any $50 he had ever spent.

And while this "love of a bonnet" was creating such a sensation in Freetown, it was exerting a powerful influence still in New York. Following his literary friend's advice, Knowlton became a customer at the store where the now famous example of the milliner's skill had been purchased. According to programme and arrangement with the owner, the blooming young girl who had fascinated his senses at first sight waited upon him.

She was not as diffident as he expected. She served him with exquisite grace, answered his questions, listened to his diffuse and effusive remarks with an enchanting air, seemed to like the young fellow immensely, and after a few weeks the proprietor thought he had not done a very good thing in allowing Jenny to wait on his new customer, as he took up too much of her time over very small purchases, and seemed to be waiting on her rather than she on him.

At last he remonstrated. The next time that he dropped in to buy he found the charming young lady more cordial and merry than ever before, and his intoxicated senses reeled with delight, so that he did not know—as his grandmother used to say—whether he was "standing on his head or on his heels." All at once the fair girl's sweet voice startled him beyond measure. In silver tones of dulcet softness, with a world of insinuation in them, she asked, as she leaned over the counter, beaming upon him with a melting smile:

"You are becoming very fond of me—aren't you?"

Like Clark Russell's Grosvenor in a cross sea, his mind was "taken all aback," and, like the vessel, he was in danger of sinking wrong end first.

"Because," continued the lovely girl, "I don't want to create a false impression. I am married. My husband is an invalid at present, but will not always be so, and I expect to leave this situation soon. I took it to keep the wolf from the door, but I haven't found it necessary to grow pale and thin over it; and as I always believe in looking at the bright side, I am, my friends tell me, younger looking than I am."

Knowlton was dazed, but he heard every word as she went on:

"Now I like you very much—I liked you the first time I saw you; it seemed so good of you to urge your friend so earnestly to buy a bonnet for his wife. You continued a conversation about it, you remember, that evidently begun in the street. Mr. Knowlton, my married life has been very happy, and although my husband is sick he is in a condition to get well again, and the future is bright with hope. I have thought all along that you only wanted a good wife to complete you, and I have picked out one for you who, if you take to, and are fortunate enough to win, will make your life happy. I have a sister who is just like me in everything—a counterpart in fact; she is employed in a store something like this, farther up the street. I will give you a letter of introduction if you like. I sell flowers, she sells feathers; you can make her acquaintance—buy feathers, etc., and in time, you may be intimate enough to ask if you call upon her. I shall say nothing to her meanwhile, unless you desire it; but if you make slow progress, I will arrange it so that you can meet her at my home. I am sure she will like you, and if you like me, you ought to like her. How does the proposition strike you?"

At last the merry litte woman ended her speech, and waited until her would-be admirer had recovered sufficiently to make answer. The novelty of the whole affair, from the buying of the bonnet to the proposed introduction to a second fair one, caused the "dumbfoundedly perplexed" bachelor to explain:

"Well, this is the oddest experience I ever had! I have always said that my state should be one of blessed singleness—and her I am in the matrimonial net, caught fast! Yes, I'll see your sister!" said Knowlton, decidedly, jumping to his feet and giving the stool a whirl. "I'll see your sister! And if she is half as jolly and good as yourself, I'll do my best to wed her!"

Feathers proved as excellent a pretext as flowers. Knowlton made extraordinary progress in a few brief weeks and "Sister Hattie," who was, if anything more lovely than Jenny, was captured completely. Their first meeting was an example of simultaneous, strong mutual liking and as the days sped on it deepened.

Knowlton prospered in his business and prospered in his love; Jenny's husband got well, and there being nothing in the way, the generous bachelor became a benedict, married Hattie, built a small double cottage on Bergen Heights, so that the sisters are next-door neighbors, and though he may have occasion to grumble at expenses as much as Bawshay hereafter, he has registered a vow to draw the line at bonnets; for however reasonable it may be for other men to complain of prices, and frequent changes in millinery styles, he will never say a word so long as his wife makes good selections and his sister-in-law wears "a love of a bonnet."

Straw Lumber.

Lumber is being manufactured from straw at several places in the West, and is coming into quite a general use for certain kinds of work. It is turned out in boards or sheets thirty-three inches in width by twelve feet in length and of various thickness. It is heavier than black walnut, has no grain, is of the color of strawboard, though considerably darker, and is much stronger and stiffer than ordinary timber. Though made in considerable quantities at the present time, the supply seems hardly equal to the demand. There are advantages in material which in the near future will probably make it of the highest value, not only for carpenters and architects, but for the car builder, and, in fact, for the mechanics generally. Its toughness, the firmness with which it holds nails and screws, the ease with which it can be cut by the aid of heat, shaped in dies, and is not liable to shrink or warp and is little affected by water, even when unprotected, makes the range of its probable uses extraordinarily great. It seems to be a non-conductor of heat and electricity.

Religious Sentiment.

Never exaggerate.

Never betray a confidence.

Never leave home with unkind words.

Never neglect to call upon your friends.

Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.

Never give a promise that you do not intend to fulfill.

We walk upon the verge of two worlds; at our feet lies the very grave that awaits us.

Every Christian should be a man of courage and constancy, true to his convictions and ever ready to stand up for the right in the face of every foe.

Keep your religion sweet. A sour kind of piety, that is always finding fault with others, grumbling and growling because things are not different from what they are, is neither well pleasing to God, nor profitable to men. Open your heart to the sweet influences of divine grace, and let a little of God's sunshine into your soul.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—A cold-hearted Christian—if such an anomaly can be—can do little to win souls. As Payson puts it: "I never was fit to say a word to a sinner except when I had a broken heart myself, when I was subdued and melted into tenderness, and felt as though I had just received pardon to my own soul, and when my heart was full of tenderness and pity." And should it not be the earnest cry of every true Christian heart—"Renew a right spirit within me!" A teacher should fear to come before a class of immortal souls and indifferent towards Christ and towards his scholars.

MAN'S SEVENTY YEARS.—The following is an extract from a striking sermon preached by David Swing, in Chicago, in which he points out the only fountain of perpetual youth that is vouchsafed to mankind:

There are lawyers and preachers and writers now living who would gladly go back if possible, and lay with more patience all the foundations, mental and emotional, of their pursuits. They would have lingered longer among languages and sciences and literatures and essayists and rhetoricians, could they have realized in advance what a half century was to come year by year after they hap left the early school house. Each new decade has revealed the bad judgment of that early impatience, and has brought the wish for permission, if possible, to try the race of life again.

Woman joins in an insurrection against the universe when she acts as though her life were all involved in those few years covered by her personal beauty. Life coming from Supreme Life contains no dead or deformed divisions or departments. The glory of God is all over it. Physical beauty is only one of the gifts of Heaven to the daughters of earth. That form of worth may fade away into beauty of mind and heart, but it should be as dawn passes up into the morning, and not as evening passes down in night. Merit never deserts the human soul. At all points of human life the individual is a blending of the human and divine. Woman is fully authorized by nature to make her fiftieth year as noble as her sixteenth, her learning, her conversation, her taste, her matchless purity, her infinite friendship which has not enough worlds to conquer being more than able to atone for the tints that may have faded from the cheek. When physical beauty is made the aim of being, life is limited to about twenty years. Thus are fifty years left without an adequate reason for living, except that a part of the period was the approach to beauty, the other part a retreat full of much humiliation. The rose lives for its physical charm alone. Its beauty is the whole philosophy of its existence; but the moment we estimate an intellectual and emotional being, then color and youth are only the incidents of a few years, and not the interpretation of a life. Merit stands ready to take possession of the whole three score and ten years, and to make the last years more glorious than the first. God is with his children always.

Even Shakespeare does injustice to mankind when he divides life into several ages and uses up the last two in the formation of a kind of shivering ghost. The words

"The sixth stage shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,"

and the succeeding lines are a sort of unintended insult to man and his Maker, for not one old person in a hundred passes away from life in such decrepitude. What ones of the world's great have thus staggered on, and thus mumbled their way down to the tomb in your sight? Did Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Webster and Clay and Jackson thus go down to their last sleep? Pass rapidly over the mighty roll of those who in the civilized nations have died since our century began and you will find that not many of the grand multitude acted out the sixth and seventh scenes of Shakespeare, but rather sank suddenly down as heroes lie down to rest, when a great victory has been won. Edmund Burke may stand as an average picture of an old age which comes after a life lived upon God's side. He moved England the more deeply the older he became. His mind seemed to acquire power as the gray hairs increased in number, and the heart grew yearly warmer toward friends and country. One of his greatest political productions on its way to the printer when he fell in death—a colossus to the end. Thus Lord Brougham, thus Archbishop Tait went away, and thus the living great men, Gladstone and Victor Hugo and their class are not playing the final parts assigned by the old dramatist, but they are moving along, giants to the last.

Thus human life lies before us in its whole expanse an arena where the sons of God gathered their stores of merit. Childhood and youth, and middle life and age are all in the divine philosophy of man; they all make one long harvest time when the arms may be full of rich sheaves. As a general rule for those whose three or four score years are run it takes only three months to die. Angelo, when in his ninetieth year, went onward with unabated life and soul throwing out his great thoughts in art and in poetry in a power of which his youth had not even the dream. His mind revealed only the sadness which comes from having discovered too late the inexpressible grandeur of the universe. In his last months he wept this sonnet, full of regrets but full of power:

"Borne to the utmost brinks of Life's dark sea,
Too late thy joys I understand, O Earth!
How thou dost promise peace which cannot be,
And that repose which ever dies at birth!
The retrospect of life through many a day,
Now to its close attained by Heaven's decree,
Brings forth from memory in sad array
Only old errors that still follow me."

Thus ran this mind for nearly a hundred years and encountered nowhere a month or a day not marked with the strange divinity of soul. A single winter time contained the period of failure, while it took ninety years to contain the days of triumph.

Flori Culture.

On a Flower-Piece by Fantin.

Heart's ease or pansy, pleasure or thought,
Which would the picture give us of these?
Surely the heart that conceived it sought
Heart's ease.
Surely by glad and divine degrees
The heart impelling the hand that wrought,
Wrought comfort here for a soul's disease.
Deep flowers, with lustre and darkness fraught
From glass that gleams as the chill seas
Lean and lend for a heart distraught,
Heart's ease.

Destroying the Rose Bug.

This beetle, commonly known as the rose bug, attacks the rose, and is also very injurious to the grape vine, the apple, cherry, peach and plum. When very numerous these pests also feed upon nearly all vegetables. These beetles appear in swarms about the time of the blossoming of the rose, which in this section is usually during the second week in June. They remain about a month, at the end of which period the males become exhausted, drop to the ground and perish, while the females burrow under the surface, deposit their eggs, about thirty in number, then reappear above ground, and shortly afterward die also. In about three weeks the eggs are hatched, and the youn larvæ at once begin to feed on such tender roots as are within their reach. Although the rose bugs have many natural foes, such as carnivorous ground beetles, insectivorous birds, domestic fowls and toads, yet they need the hand of man to keep them within bounds. When numerous they may be detached from the vines, bushes or trees with a sudden and violent jar, falling on sheets spread below to receive them. They are naturally sluggish, do not fly readily, and are fond of congregating in masses on the foliage they are consuming, and hence in the morning, before the day becomes warm, they can easily be shaken from their resting places, collected and burned, crushed or thrown into scalding water. It is said this insect is very partial to the Clinton grape, and, when this is to be had, will congregate on it in preference to other varieties, a peculiarity which may be made use of by planting Clinton vines as a decoy. Vines and trees may be covered with mosquito netting, but this is troublesome and expensive. Another remedy, which has proved quite effective, is to dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetre in from one to two gallons of warm water and shower the bush, tree or vine with this solution each morning. The same remedy may be used for the common cut worm (the larva of the May beetle) by sprinkling around the cabbage, tomato and other plants were its attacks are feared. As the larva works only by night, the best time to use it there is in the evening. This remedy would also probably destroy the green cabbage worm, and perhaps caterpillars and other leaf-eaters, and it is a good fertilizer for most plants. It will do no harm to try it wherever leaf-eating worms, bugs or flies are working destruction.

The Broad Field of Science.

Oxide-Bronze A New and Remarkable Compound Metal.--The Purposes to which it can be Applied.

One of the most valuable and interesting products of the scientific investigation of the age is the new material called "Oxide-Bronze," which was invented by Mr. J. B. Stamour of Philadelphia, and is now being manufactured by the American Oxide-Bronze Co., an organization incorporated here in Nov., 1882, with a capital of $2,000,000, $20,000 shares of $10 each. The officers of the company are: President, John J. Reese, M. D., Professor of Toxicology in the University of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer, E. V. Machette, and J. B. Stamour, Superintendent. Oxide-Bronze may be described as a compound metal, stronger, harder, tougher and more durable than brass, or any other alloy, and considerably cheaper. It is adapted to almost every purpose that brass is used for, and is particularly valuable for situations where there is much friction, as in car boxes and journal bearings. Reihle Bros., the testing machine builders here, have recently tested the oxide-bronze and found that its tensile strength was 36,502 pounds to the square inch—a strength greater by several thousands of pounds than that of any other metal yet known. Thomas Wood, of this city, who manufactured the Brush electric light machines here, used oxide-bronze in the journal boxes, and after eight months of constant use they were taken out, and the metal was found to be perfect, notwithstanding the tremendous friction to which it had been subjected. Other severe tests of the new metal have been made, with equally satisfactory results. Owing to the immense strength and durability of the metal, it is admirably adapted for paddle wheels and spikes for steamships. It is also being satisfactorily used instead of brass, for cemetery and lawn railings, etc. As it can be made of any color and of any degree of hardness, and as it possesses so many advantages over brass, bronze, etc., and yet can be sold at so much lower rates, it is certain before long to practically supersede the dearer and less useful material.—*Philadelphia Exchange.*

Tungsten imparts remarkable properties to steel. When there is from 10 to 12 per cent. present in the steel the latter cannot be worked on the lathe, and it resists the file, but it may be forged and polished. Steel with 5 to 6 per cent. of tungsten is still hard, but it can be worked on the lathe. Tungsten steel can be highly magnified, and magnets made from it have very great power. Tools made from tungsten steel are very hard. They are first forged into shape and then ground.

Experiments have been made by M. Leforte on the production of vowels and whispered speech. Air is blown into a cavity of variable capacity, open and closable at the upper part. The sounds characteristic of vowels are thus produced. The author claims to prove the vowels are not timbres (as generally taught); they are notes of different heights of the instrument of speech (quite distinct from the vocal instrument). Various timbres may be communicated to them by action of the muscles of the organ of voice.

Every bread-maker has observed that the temperature at which her dough is kept while rising has a decided influence upon its quality. If it is kept warm, so that the process of fermentation goes on rapidly, the bread will be whiter and tenderer than if it is allowed to rise in a low temperature. The little yeast plant with the long name flourishes best at a temperature of about 72° and when it has abundance of sugar to feed upon. If no sugar is put into the dough the plant converts the starch of the grain into sugar and feeds upon it.

In an article published by Dr. R. Koch it is asserted that the only substances worthy of the name of disinfectants are chloride, bromine, iodine, mercuric chlorine, and, perhaps, potassium permanganate and osmic acid. It has been found that spores of the bacillus of splenic fever kept for many days in a 5 per cent. zinc chloride solution develop when placed in suitable nutritive liquids and even when added to serum containing one-half per cent. zinc chloride. The author expresses wonder how this salt should ever have been seriously regarded by respectable chemist as an antiseptic.

It has been estimated that at least 5000 meteoric stones reach the earth annually. These stones are usually of inconsiderable size, but as they have been falling since a very remote period in geological history the aggregate mass which has thus been added to our planet must be very great. The largest meteoric stone ever found is in the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and weighs twenty-five tons. The museum at Copenhagen contains one of ten tons; the British Museum one of more than five tons; the museum at St. Petersburg one of 1680 pounds; Yale College one of 1635 pounds; and the Smithsonian Institute, one of 1400 pounds.

WHEN THE MOONLIGHT REIGNS.

Let's steal away when moonlight reigns,
And Summer sleeps amid her flowers;
Let's steal away and wake the strains
That Love has made for happy hours.

O, softly o'er the waters glide,
The waters lit by silvery beams;
But let the song float o'er the tide,
And life flow on in golden dreams.

Across the stream I hear a swell,
A cheering song of youthful glee;
Across the stream sweet voices tell
The sacred hour of melody.

Then steal away, O happy hearts!
While Night her richest mantle wears,
And catch the strain her voice imparts,
And leave to Time its fleeting cares.

Our Young Folks.

"Katie's Work"

"Hurrah!"

The door flew open with a bang as Phil Payson burst into the little room where his mother and his sister Katie sat sewing, his face flushed, his eyes shining, and his cap swinging high over his head.

"Why, Phil!"

"Give three cheers, mother! Dance like a dervish, Kate! I'm going to be night watchman in Mr. Medway's mill, at fifteen dollars a month. Oh, mother, ain't you glad?"

"Very glad, indeed," answered Mrs. Payson, and for a moment she looked pleased enough to satisfy Phil's highest expectations. Then her face clouded.

"But your school, Phil,dear; I can't have you leave that."

"I don't mean to, mother," said Phil, earnestly. "It's all fixed just right. I'll study nights—it will help keep me awake, you know—and Miss Cary is going to hear me recite every afternoon at five o'clock. She offered to, mother. Oh, mother, do say you're glad, really!"

Mrs. Payson pulled her tall boy down and kissed him tenderly on both glowing cheeks. As for Katie, she was literally on tiptoe with delight. She was a little brown gypsy, with dark eyes full of fire and fun.

"Good for Miss Cary," she cried, twirling around on her toes. "Isn't she just splendid?"

"She is very kind," said Mrs. Payson, smiling; "and I *am* glad, Phil, more glad than I can tell you. How came Mr. Medway to give you the place? It is a very responsible position, you know."

"Yes," said Phil, and he blushed and hung his head. "Squire Dreems recommended me, mother. Mr. Medway said he told him I was a very trustworthy boy. I'm sorry I said such hard things about him."

"I'm sure he deserved it," Katie flashed forth, "for advertising mamma to 'put us out'—that is just what he said—when—papa—went away, and offering to find good homes for us. The idea! What would a home be without mamma? And what would she do without us, I'd like to know."

"What,indeed?" echoed the mother. "I can't tell, Katie. But 'Squire Dreems thought he was acting for the best. He has been very kind all through our trouble, and I am sure that it was his influence that procured Phil this situation."

"But it's mean for Phil to do it all," argued Katie. "I wish I could do something."

Phil wrinkled his nose at his sister and laughed.

"I'm the head o' this house," said he. You and mother are ladies, Katydid. I don't mean you shall do much more sewing for people."

"My fifteen-year-old man," said his mother, laughing too; but there were tears gathering in her eyes.

And Katie dimpled, and then relapsed in swift gravity.

"I know what I can do, Phil," she said, going close to her brother. "I can hold up your hands the way that somebody in the Bible did. I can see the mill from my window, and every night—every night, Phil, before I go to sleep, I shall ask God to take care of my brother; and every time I'm awake I shall look down at you, so you needn't feel lonesome."

"Something of the guardian angel style?" laughed Phil, trying to joke away the moisture he felt creeping into his eyes. "You're a trump, Katie; but, of course, that's all nonsense—the looking out, you know."

Katie wasn't sure of that, however, and she meant to do just as she said if it were. She would feel as if she were somehow helping Phil, and that would be a comfort. Their little dwelling, though on the same side of the river as the mill, was above it, and around a wide bend; and so the long low structure under the river-bank was in plain view from the window of Kate's little chamber. She kept her word faithfully; and once or twice every night she would creep out of her warm nest to the window, and look down across the bend to the mill. Often, not always, she could see Phil's light shining out of the engine-room, and sometimes she would watch it go from window to window as Phil went his hourly rounds over the mill. As for Phil, I am sure that, though he would have hardly acknowledged it, the lonely place where his nights were passed seemed far less lonely to him when he remembered that Katie might, at any minute, be looking from her window and thinking of him.

So a month passed by, and Phil performed his duties to Mr. Medway's entire satisfaction. There were some, indeed, who considered him too young for his post, and did not hesitate to say so. But Mr. Medway always answered with a smile:

"Well, Squire Dreems recommended him, and guaranteed I wouldn't be sorry I hired him. I've tested him all times o'night; he's always wide awake and about his business. He does the work of a man, and I get him ten dollars on a month's hire less."

Which was very true, and Mr. Medway ought to have blushed for it, though, to be sure, Phil was more than satisfied with what he received.

"I'm only two-thirds of a man yet," he said to his mother, laughingly. "I'm lucky to get the place. There are enough more who would be glad to take it.

He kept well up with his classes, too, he was so ambitious. Miss Cary declared that she was proud of him to Katie, and Katie's heart swelled with joy to hear it.

One day, early in March, something happened. Mrs. Payson was taken suddenly and violently ill. Katie, terrified beyond measure, could do nothing but rouse Phil from his sleep; and when the boy, startled by his sister's white scared face, had brought the doctor, he felt as though he could never sleep again.

There was no great cause for alarm, however.

"It's a bad attack of cramp," said Dr. Daley, with a reassuring smile in Katie's direction. "You're doing just right. Apply hot cloths, and keep them hot. The spasm will ease away in a little time."

It was not until nearly night-fall, nevertheless, that Mrs. Payson became perfectly free from pain and quite herself again. Then Phil, light-hearted enough, and whistling a merry air, took up his lunch-basket and his books and trudged off to his work. Katie, troubled, followed him to the door.

"I'd get some one else to-night, Phil," she said. "You have always been used to sleeping all day. What if —"

But Phil laughed, and opened his dark eyes to their utmost. "I'm as wide awake as an owl," said he. "I couldn't go to sleep if I wanted to. See!"

Katie laughed too at the comical, strange expression on Phil's face. But she couldn't help feeling a little anxious as she went solwly back into the house. Suppose Phil should go to sleep, and Mr. Medway have a notion to visit him, as he often did. Katie knew what a sad thing that would be for them all, and how dreadfully Phil would feel!

"It would just break his heart, I know," said she, to herself. "But of course he won't."

Katie's prayer for her brother's welfare was much longer that night than usual; and, once in bed, she tossed and tumbled, only to fall at last into an uneasy slumber. More than once before the little clock on the sitting room mantel struck ten she sprang to the window and gazed down across the wide white river bend, only to see Phil's lamp beaming cheerily in the engine room. How Phil would laugh at her, she thought, feeling really out of patience with herself.

"I won't look out again," she said. "It's nonsense, just as Phil said. I will not look out again to-night."

But she did—once more. The lamp in the engine-room still burned brightly. It would have been a relief to see the light flashing from window to window as she had seen it so often, Katie thought. She could feel then that all was right. Now—

Was that the lamp? It flickered strangely. One instant it died into the ghost of a light, and the next it flared brilliantly. Katie rubbed her eyes in wondering terror. It was no illusion; the light shining from the engine-room was not clear, steady lamp light. It was red—like fire!

Katie was already hurrying on her clothes. There was a dreadful lump in her throat, and her breath came in short, quick gasps. She did not pause or her boots with their endless rows of buttons; she pulled on her stockings and rushed swiftly out of her room and down stairs, catching a shawl from the hall stand as she ran. Behind the kitchen stove hung a pair of Phil's thick woolen stockings, and these she hastily pulled on over her own. There was no question in her mind as to the course she would take. It was more than half a mile by the road to the mill, across the bend it was less than half that distance.

The late rains had swelled the river, and overflowed its banks, but the bridge was still there, even though many of the country people had begun to think it unsafe. Katie did not doubt for a moment but what it would hold her light weight, and over it she flew. she thought that it creaked and swayed under her, and she fancied herself breaking through once or twice, but on she sped, her large dark eyes strained and fixed on that flaring red light. It seemed hours to her before she reached the mill. She had been there before to take Phil his lunch once when he had forgotten it, and she knew the way perfectly well. In at the dark yawning door she darted, and up two or three narrow steps. There was smoke in the air—surely.

She opened the door of the engine-room, and closed it hastily behind her, with a quick, shrill cry of dismay.

"Phil! Oh, Phil!"

For the room was full of smoke. Through it the lamp-light showed pale and dim. Little tongues of flame were running over the floor before the furnace, lapping up a shaving here and there,and crawling, snakelike, up the wall very near the window. And Phil sat by the rough table, his face buried in his arms, asleep—so sound asleep and so stupefied by the smoke that Katie's first cry failed to arouse him.

She screamed with all her might, and shook him then.

"Phil! dear Phil!" she cried. "Oh —*fire!*"

It all happened in very little time. That one last word shrieked in Phil's ear awoke him effectually. He understood the situation and sprang to his feet.

"Don't whistle!" cried Katie, catching his arm. "Don't rouse the town, Phil. We can put it out."

They fell to work then with a will. After all, it was not much of a battle. There were pails and an abundance of water at hand, and the fire was not really under headway. The flames, though wide-spread, had not begun to burn through the solid floor, which was soon thoroughly flooded. In a few minutes it was all over, and Phil had opened the window. He turned to Katie then. who stood pale and trembling, as she had not trembled before.

"Oh, Katie!" he cried, chokingly "how did you—"

And Katie told—or tried to tell; but long before she had finished she was crying hysterically around his neck.

"Oh, Katie, darling, don't. Don't Katie."

The door opened at that moment. Phil knew who stood there before he heard Mr. Medway's voice.

"Heyday! What's all this fuss about?"

"There has been a fire, sir," answered Phil, readily, though with a shake in his voice. "But is out now."

Mr. Medway stepped into the room without another word, and taking up the lamp proceeded to examine the wall, the floor and the furnace itself carefully.

"Gibbs must look after this in the morning," he said; and he placed the lamp on the bench again, while Katie and Phil stood by with sinking hearts. Suddenly he looked at Phil's sister. "Why, what are you here for?" he asked, not unkindly.

Ah, how easy it would have been not to tell him—to say that Phil was lonesome and wanted her for company; to say anything but the dreadful truth. But Katie's honest little nature abhorred a falsehood.

"I—I—he was—I—" she stammered, with many painful pauses, "I—"

But right here Phil came bravely to the rescue.

"I was asleep, Mr. Medway," he said, "and if it hadn't been for Katie your mill—"

"Asleep!" repeated Mr. Medway, his face stern and cold.

It was an awful moment, and Katie ended it by springing forward and grasping Mr. Medway's hand.

"Oh, if you please," she cried, "may I tell you how he happened to do it? Mamma was ill, and he could not sleep at all yesterday. It was not his fault, sir—indeed it was not. Poor Phil! Oh, sir—"

Mr. Medway was not at all a hard-hearted man, though perhaps a little too intent on his own particular interests. His voice was husky when he spoke to Katie.

"How did you happen to see the fire?"

"Why—I—I—"

"She looks out of her window a dozen times a night to see that I'm all right," said Phil, with brusque earnestness; "and she prays for me before she goes to sleep. That's how, Mr. Medway. Oh, Katie, little sister!"

"Well! well!" said Mr. Medway, who seemed to be having a great deal of trouble with his throat and eyes. "Well! well!" And he was silent, for what seemed to Katie and Phil, a long, long time.

"I suppose I needn't—needn't come here again," Phil mustered courage to say presently.

"Not come again!" echoed Mr. Medway. "Why not, boy! Of course you'll come again every night." He put his hand on Katie's head. "And I'm going to pay you a man's wages after this. A boy with a sister like yours ought to be encouraged. I'm pretty sure you won't let this happen again."

And he slammed the door behind him.

"Oh, Phil!"

"Oh, Katie!"

They went home in the morning early, and Mrs. Payson heard the story of the night's adventure.

"Twenty-five dollars a month, mother!" cried Phil. "Think of that! And it's all Katie's work, every bit."

But Mrs. Payson, thinking too of Katie's work, shuddered and drew them close, and kissed them both.

Another Landmark To Go.

A Resort that was the Centre of Philadelphia's Trade in Pre-Revolutionary Days.

Another pre-revolutionary landmark has within the past week been selected for destruction. The structure in question is that old two-story gable-roofed store which was once known as the London Coffee House, and which stands on the southwest corner of Front and Market streets. It is now occupied by the firm of G. & A. Ulrich, wholesale tobacco merchants, and has been in that family since the year 1817, at which time the business was established by the father of the members of the present firm. It was originally built about the year 1702, by Charles Reed, who bought the lot in 1701 from Letitia, daughter of William Penn. In 1739 Reed's widow conveyed the property to Israel Pemberton, who, on his death in 1751, willed it to his son John, on whose death it was sold to the Pleasant family. From the latter's hands it passed in 1796 into those of James Stokes, for what was then stated to be "the great sum of £8216 13s. 4d.," and Mr. Stokes' family held it until 1817, when it passed into the hands of the senior member of the firm which now occupies it. It was first opened as a coffee house in the year 1754, the proprietor being one William Bradford, a printer, who, in applying to the Governor for a license to keep the house, said: "Having been advised to keep a coffee house for the benefit of merchants and traders, and, as some people may at times be desirous to be furnished with other liquors besides coffee, your petitioner apprehends it is necessary to have the Governor's license." The place at once became popular and was patronized by the Governor and many other persons of note, as well as by all prominent and well-to-do strangers. Being situated in such a conspicuous, and then central, part of the city, the coffee house soon became a sort of exchange, and public sales of slaves, live stock, wagons and carriages and lesser articles were held in the street in front of its public room. In 1780 the premises were rented to Gifford Dally by John Pemberton, the then proprietor, who being a stanch Quaker, made Dally sign the following agreement before leasing him the house: "On the 8th of 7th mo., 1780, the said Dally covenants and agrees and promises that he will exert his endeavors, as a Christain, to preserve decency and order in said house, and to discourage the profanation of the sacred name of God Almighty by cursing, swearing, etc., and that the house on the *first day* of the week shall always be kept closed from public use, that due regard and reverence may be manifested for retirement and the worship of God." Dally also bound himself to pay a penalty of £100 if he permitted any gambling with dice or cards, and to fulfill this purpose his first lease was only for one year and his second for twice that length of time. At the end of that period it was used as a store and dwelling, and later simply as a dwelling. —*Pa. Exchange.*

Eggs by Weight.

The Pennsylvania Legislature lately passed a law making it necessary that a dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds. We approve of this. The hens have too long had their own way in this business of laying eggs, and they have constantly defrauded the public. It is high time this outrageous monopoly was crushed, and we are glad that the Legislature is going to do it. If free American citizens are to be imposed upon with impunity by debauched and corrupt chickens,the government for which Wm. Penn fought and John Hancock died is a disgraceful failure. Hereafter, the Governor having signed the bill, hens will have to lay two-ounce eggs or emigrate. The people will submit to their tyranny no longer. They have borne the yolk until it has become unendurable. They denounce present prices for present eggs as eggstortion, and hens they demanded a reform with the determination to draw up this chicken bill and pullet through the legislature.—*Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.*

It costs eight good dogs to get even an ordinary kind of a wife in Siberia. They come high, etc.

Concerning Dogs.

Dogs have as many grievances as schoolmasters or farm laborers. For the noble profession of instructing youth mankind has an unlimited admiration; for its individual professors only contumely and ridicule. In the horny-handed sons of toil literature recognizes the unfettered pioneers of civilization; in Hodge we see only unlettered bumpkins. So with dogs. We magnanimously affect to regard them in poetry and elsewhere as symbols of courage and fidelity. We place them carved in stone at the monumental feet of our chaste matrons as types of eternal constancy, and then we treat them in the flesh like—like dogs. We speak of their "strength of feeling great beyond all human estimate," and throw the name of "dog" at one another as a compendium of abuse, while in common language dog-latin, dog-rose, dog-wheat, dog-grass and dog-cabbage mean simply as many worthless frauds and colorable imitations. In proportion as we become civilized and further removed from that long-tailed, ape-like ancestor of ours, we affect to look down upon dogs like a man who is ashamed of his poor relations. It was not always so. Through the dim past of Egypt the figure of the dog looms large and god-like, though the degenerate heirs of the pyramid-rearing, dog-worshiping giants of old consider the dog as no whit better than a Christian. In Imperial Rome Alexander Severus spent his hours of leisure rioting with puppies, and Agrippa's dog, "had a devil chained to his collar," but no modern Roman dogs are thus distinguished. Even in England the sixth class of mischievous goblins used to fling down platters and appear in the likeness of wandering black dogs; but wandering dogs of any color have no superstitious terrors now for the police. Mahomet admitted the dog Katmir, who stood on his legs for 800 years, into Paradise, and the untutored Indian of Pope's time believed, we are told, that when after death he should be translated to the sky, "his faithful dog would bear him company." The Indian of our days is sufficiently educated to part company with his faithful dog for a bottle of store rum.

Still the dog is not altogether without honor in the savage countries even now. The wanton killing of a dog has caused a feud between two tribes of Beaver Indians which time will never heal, though no European Government, with its budgets and surpluses, would ever mobilize a regiment for a wilderness of dogs. In Fiji the dogs have ranks and titles, for a chief's dog must be spoken of by a different name from that given to a common man's dog; and the Ainos of Japan salute a European dog with profound solemnity. Among the Red Indians the baby and the inevitable puppy travel together upon the women's backs, and the sleigh dogs of North America are sufficiently on a par with ordinary half-breed education to be able to "dodge a curse as if it were a brick-bat." It is, perhaps, in this very necessity for the sudden avoidance of unexpected missiles of all kinds that dogs have lost much of their ancient dignity. If dogs could have thrown stones in the earlier stages of their evolution, they might have been our masters and we their dogs. Observe when a small boy meets a still smaller dog suddenly round a corner, the abject terror of the biped if the other offers to dispute the passage. Note, on the other hand, how that boy will stoop earthwards for a stone, and how that dog, with ear-splitting yells and closely-depressed tail, will scamper down the roadway, with the pebble sounding harmlessly in his rear. In that one instant is condensed the whole history of man's triumph in the struggle for supremacy. For in some minor respects the dog has always been and is still superior to mankind. It has never sunk for instance, to the level of the anthropophagi, for the old adage: "Canis caninam non est"—there are no canine cannibals—still holds good. The friendship of a dog, again, is more disinterested than that of a man, for in countries where dog licenses—that last insult of human tyranny—are unknown, the poorer the man tho more dog-friends he has; and Dr. Williams' dog, that gave solemn burial to all the cats (about 100) that he had killed, should put many human savages to the blush.

Culinary Economies.

A NEW SALAD DRESSING.—One teaspoonful of dry mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of sugar; pour about a quarter of a cup of hot water over them, and stir well until all are dissolved. Then add salad oil, drop by drop, and stir well after each addition of oil, to make sure of having just enough. No more oil should be put in than will be taken up or hidden in the mustard; two raw, unbeaten eggs may then be vigorously stirred in, and, lastly, half of a small teacupful of vinegar. Let these all come to a boil; it will burn easily, so must be watched and stirred every moment. Let the dressing get cold before mixing it with the salad.

POT AU FEU.—Take a good-sized beef-bone with plenty of meat on it, extract the marrow and place a pot on the back of the range, covering the beef with three or more quarts of cold water; cover tightly and allow to simmer all day long. The next day, before heating, remove the grease from the top, and add a large onion which has been stuck full of cloves and roasted in the oven till of a rich brown color; then add any other vegetables which one may fancy. Rice or vermicelli may be added for a change. Just before serving, burn a little brown sugar and stir through it. This gives a peculiar flavor and rich color to the soup.

THE REFRIGERATOR.—Woodiness is very often noticeable in cold meats kept in a refrigerator. To prevent this try scouring out the whole interior with the following preparation: take quarter pound of lime, half pound of washing soda, and one quart of boiling water; mix all this well together, and leave until cold; then pour off some of the water and scrub with the sediment, instead of soap. It may take off the varnish, but ought to remove the odor. A good sunning for a day in the yard, with all the compartments and closets open, should be given to every refrigerator at least once a year. This is troublesome, but helps to sweeten the interior.

BUNS.—Two quarts of warm water, two pounds of sugar, one and a half pounds of butter, two ounces of allspice, six eggs beaten by themselves, one pint of yeast. Put the flour, yeast and water together about as thick as pudding, set it by the fire, let it rise to a sponge, and mix the sugar and butter together. Then beat the whole together after rising and knead in flour enough but not very stiff; make the buns small and brush them over with egg just as you put them into the oven.

PEACH FRITTERS.—Use for these the evaporated peaches, soak them all night in a little water, and stew gently in the morning; keep them closely covered, and if the peaches are left in halves the flavor is wonderfully preserved. Make a batter of one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, a little salt, and flour enough to make a moderately stiff batter. Fry in hot lard and serve with or without cream; of course, the cream is a delicious sauce.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING. — Butter a pudding dish, and line the bottom and sides with slices of stale cake (sponge cake is best), pare and slice thin a large pineapple; place in the dish first a layer of pineapple, then strew with sugar, then more pineapple, and so on until all is used. Pour over a small teacupful of water, and cover with slices of cake which have been dipped in cold water; cover the whole with a buttered plate, and bake slowly for two hours.

Aunt Esther was trying to persuade little Eddie to retire at sunset, using as an argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time. "Yes," said Eddie, "but then, aunty, the old hen always goes with them."

A military matter: Major A. and his friend W. met and had a drink together. After awhile W. asked the major up for another smile, and the major hesitated. "Why, Major," says W., "I never knew you so loth to advance on a re-treat."

Public Opinion.

There never was a greater myth than a supposed public opinion. What is public opinion? It is but a sentiment that like a spark has ignited a blade of grass, and lo! the prairies are in flames, and thousands of wild animals perish, and at times lives of men and domestic animals lost or placed in jeopardy. So with the sentiment of public opinion. It often hangs the innocent and permits the release of the criminal. It oppresses unjustly, and lauds the most heinous of offences. It applauds the leader who leads his followers to scenes of carnage up to his saddle girths, if needs be, in gore, and yet will hurl him, as did they him who delivered Rome, from the Tarpeian rock, within sight of his field of victory. A few fanatics, or a rough rider, an enthusiast or bold adventurer, a clique or clan—soon with their positiveness establish public opinion. Those who imagine that this sentiment is the result of the wise teachings, the living examples, and the earnest efforts of good citizenship, are deluded individuals. Public opinion, like all so-called expressions of the people, is a creation of the hour. It is now for war, and then for peace, it is as fickle as April, and changes its political complexion as the chameleon does it hues. It is nothing and signifies less. It is the creature of despotism o-day and of anarchy to-morrow. It has no stability, and, as a reality, had no existence, save in the imagination. A howling mob on the one hand or a political war dance does not express the opinions of a people; but these calorieised bodies give shape to sentiments, rarely principles, and the people negatively fall into line, and the slogan of public opinion is heard echoing throughout the land.—*Phila. Thoroughbred Stock Journal.*

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 16, 1883.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR 1883.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kichline	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas. Smith	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W	G. G. Herlinger	Philipsburg
"	2 W	Sol Schmidt	"
"	3 W	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionville	boro	P. J. McDonald	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank F. Adams	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker	Pine Glen
College	"	John Roop	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey	Romola
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce	Farmers Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. P. Stover	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin	Stormestown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Leinn	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis B. Shaffer	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr.	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly	Sandy Ridge
Spring	twp.	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Snow Shoe	"	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Shoe
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick	Fleming
Walker	"	Joseph Emerick	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W MILES WALKER, Secretary.

While the President and party were at Fort Washakie, Wy. T., the Shoshone and Arapahoe chiefs, together with five hundred warriors, called upon President Arthur, when addresses were delivered on both sides. A war dance was also given for the entertainment of the party.

An extended strike in the Connellsville, Pa., coke region is not improbable.

Running Bird, a Cherokee Indian, was hanged at Talequah, Indian Territory, for the murder of Running Water, another Indian, in Delaware District, on Aug. 20, 1882.

Running Bird was intelligent and courageous, but in a moment of intense passion, having been goaded to desperation by the taunts of Running Water, he slew him. Bushyhead, the chief of the Cherokee Nation, was appealed to for clemency, but refused to grant it on the ground that a bitter feeling had long existed between the two men, and a fatal result had long been anticipated.

NARROW ESCAPE OF JUDGE MAYER.

The Lock Haven *Journal* says that Judge Mayer met with an accident about eleven o'clock Tuesday morning which might have been fatal. He got into his buggy which stood at the barn, to take a ride. Before he could get the lines, the horse started to run up the carriage drive to the double gate leading to Water street. The Judge supposed that as a matter of course the horse would stop at this gate, but such was not the case. He forced it open and made a short turn down street. The buggy up turned, but the occupant kept cool, and by careful management got out before being dragged a great distance. He received a cut on the top of his head, one on the bridge of his nose, one arm is bruised and scratched, one leg is likewise injured. On the whole, it may be put down as a fortunate escape, and in a few days the Judge will be around again.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

London, Aug. 12.—The deaths from cholera in the Egyptian provinces on Friday numbered 926, including 235 in the province of Dacalich, 150 in the province Garbich, and 235 in Ghirch and Atfe. On Saturday there were 789 deaths, including 30 in Cairo, 131 in Ghirch and Atfe, and 295 in the province of Siout.

AWFUL SCENES IN ISCHIA.

The state of affairs at Ischia is worse now than ever. At first it was decided to cover the whole scene of the earthquake with chloride of lime to protect the living in their necessary work among the ruins, so great and deadly has become the stench arising from the bodies of the more than eight thousand human beings known to have perished. But when it was found that scores of living persons were entombed in the ruins, the plan of wholesale disinfection had to be abandoned. To-day a man was rescued alive from the ruins. The effluvia that followed from the crevice which his person had acted upon as a tight-fitting cork overpowered his rescuers, all of whom fainted. There can be no doubt that many persons still remain alive in the Ischia ruins. It is probable that all those remaining alive to morrow will have to be abandoned to their fate, as every part of the ruins has ceased to be endurable. Scarcely a rescuer is left able to resist the terrible vomitings compelled by the indescribable stenches now prevailant. The entire island has been almost constantly shaken by a series of intermittent shocks ever since the great disaster of last Sunday. Strange to say, the odors which will now render further rescues impossible, and drive the force of humanitarians from this once beautiful island, will probably let in the hordes of Italian brigands who now hover about in sufficient number to pass any probable guard, waiting their chances to rush on the scene for any plunder.

John Simmons, a merchant of Deep Creek, Va., near Norfolk, shot and killed his wife and himself Saturday. No cause for the act is assigned.

——Never lose sight of the fact that it never pays to use any but pure and wholesome food, especially when it comes to groceries in which there is such shameful adulteration. There are pure goods, but if you want them, you must go to a first class, reliable dealer for them. One of the few who deal in honest goods, and offer none but pure and wholesome, are Sechlers, in the Bush house block.

NOAH'S ARK DISCOVERED.

Finding of the Ancient Vessel in a Glacier on Mount Ararat.

A Constantinople contemporary announces the discovery of Noah's Ark. It appears that some Turkish Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made inquiries of the inhabitants. These had seen it for six years, but had been afraid to approach it because a spirit of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. Turkish Commissioners, however, are bold men, not deterred by such trifles, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was among the fastnesses of one of the glens of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only after incredible hardships that they succeed d. The ark, one will be glad to hear, was in good state of preservation, although the ang es—observe, not the bow or stern—had been a good deal broken in its descent. They recognized it at once. There was an Englishman among them who had presumably read his Bible, and he saw it was made of the ancient gopher wood of Scripture, which, as every one knows, only grows on the plains of the Euphrates. Effecting an entrance into the structure, which was painted brown, they found that the Admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacier they could not tell. If, however, on being uncovered it turns out to be 300 cubits long it will go hard with disbelievers in the book of Genesis. "Needless to say," says the Pall Mall Gazette," "an American was soon on the spot, and negotiations have been entered into with the local Pacha for its speedy transfer to the United States."

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

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SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.

My wife was at the brink of the grave. She had been given up to die by three of Allegheny City's best physicians. They all pronounced her disease Consumption Her finger-nails and lips were blue; was pulseless at the wrist; we were all called to witness her death. At this moment a neighbor brought in Dr. Hartman, who prescribed a teaspoonful of *Peruna* every hour. She improved from the first dose, and in a week she was up, and now (less than six months) she is well. See page 30 in the "Ills of Life," a book you can get gratis from your Druggist. If not address Dr. Hartman, Osborn, Ohio,

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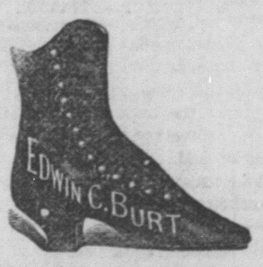

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GO TO VALENTINES' STORE CO. LIMITED, BELLEFONTE, FOR YOUR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, TRUNKS, WOODEN AND QUEENSWARE.

That is if you want to buy CHEAP and get the best value for your money. They are just in receipt of a full line of Ladies', Misses', Mens', Youths' and. Boys' Hose, Cheviot and White Shirts, Suspenders, Beautiful Fichus and Collars, Babys' Caps, Embroidered Flannel, Alpaca and Gingham Umberellas, Cotton Bats, Spanish and Guipun Lace, Ruffling Saxony Yarn. Their Boot and Shoe Dept. is complete. About arriving, the Renowned Broadhead Alpacas—for which they are Agents—in the latest colors and at the EXTREME low price of 28 cts. per yard. Call and examine them, it will repay you. Daily arrival of Groceries, always Fresh and Good—they make a specialty of Teas which CANNOT be excelled for PURITY, FLAVOR and JUICE. Just in receipt of Imperials, Oolongs and Uncolored Japans,

A FARRELL & HERRING SAFE and two of Speers' Stoves for sale CHEAP—Call and see the 5 and 10 cent counters.

VALENTINES STORE CO., LIMITED,
BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

If you want a BICYCLE, TRICYCLE, or a VELOCIPEDE, SEND TO

H. B. HART,

No. 811 Arch St.
Phila. Pa.,

for a Price list and Catalogue giving full description.

July 15' 83

SPRING MILLS
Plaining Mill.

☞The place to buy your best and cheapest Building Material is of

Jas. S. Krape & Co.,
Spring Mills, Pa.,

who keep all kinds of
FLOORING,
GERMAN, &
SPLIT SIDING,
SURFACE BOARDS,
WINDOW SASHES,
SHUTTERS, BLINDS
&c., &c., &c.

Anything wanted not ready will be furnished on short notice.

MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

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SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have done: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,

In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,
BELLEFONTE, PA,

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

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8 acres of John Wanamaker General Store near New City Hall Philadelphia

Lyon & Co's Store.

LIST OF GOODS AT HALF PRICE!

LYON & CO.

3,000 yards Calico, remnants, pieces running from 2 to 8 yards, but a good many pieces of one pattern, no trouble to select enough of one color to finish out a dress, 4c a yard.

135 Men's Fine Wool Hats	65 to 75 cents,	elsewhere	$1 25
139 Men's Finest Fur Hats	1 25 worth 2 00 to 3 00.		
Some very Fine Hats among them.			
136 pair Men's Dress Shoes	$1 00,	elsewhere	$1 75
136 " " Sewed shoes	1 00,	"	1 75
136 " " Sewed Working Shoes	1 00,	"	1 75
One lot of Boys' Shoes slightly scuffed, need a little blackning	85, 90 & 95 cents,	cost us	1 25 to 2 00
One small lot Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes	1 50	worth	2 50
One lot Men's Buckle plow shoes	1 25		

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Fine Kid Croquet Walking shoes	75c	elsewhere	$1 50
" " " "	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Plain Shoe	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Cloth Langtry Walking Shoe	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Fine Newport Walking Shoes	75c	"	1 25
Misse's Oxford Ties	50c	"	1 00
Ladies three strap sandal Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 60
" four button Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 25
Lace Morocco Fine " "	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Newport Ties	75c	"	1 25
Patent Leather Tip	90c	"	1 65
Child's Yellow Slippers	15c	"	50
" " Button Shoes	45c	"	85
" Basket " "	45c	"	90
" Lace Shoe	30c	"	50
" Button Shoe	40 & 45c	"	60
" Patent Leather Kid Top Button	49c	"	65
" " " Spring Heel	49c	"	65
Ladies side lace, one lot, old price	2 00	now	75
Men's fine Patent Leather slippers	65c	elsewhere	1 25
Ladies Leather slippers	50c	"	75
Misses' button shoes	75 & 85c	"	1 25
Ladies " "	1 00 & 125	"	1 50 & 2 00
" box-toe fine kid foxed	1 25	"	2 00
" fine lace shoes	90c	"	1 50
Misses fine button shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine lace shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine button shoes	75c	"	1 50
Men's plain lace shoes	1 00	"	1 75

MEN'S CLOTHING AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Men's spring bottom black Pants	75c	elsewhere	1 50
" black Pants	75c	"	1 50
" light Cassimere all wool Pants	1 25	"	2 00
" " " " "	2 00	"	4 00
" black all wool Diagonal	2 00	"	4 00
" " " "	3 00	"	4 50
" dark extra heavy all wool very fine Pants	3 50	"	6 00
" ⅔ wool pants gray mixed	1 00		
One lot of wool Pants slightly faded cost us	$4 to $5	for	1 50 to 2 00

ONE LOT OF SUITS ALL WOOL.

One Lot of Dark & Light all Wool Cassimere Suits Marked Down to Cost.

We Are Overstocked.

10 dollar suit down to 7. 11 dollar suit down to 9 50. 16 dollar suit down to 12 50.
8½ dollar suit down to 5½. Another 8½ dollar suit down to 6½.
A few black Diagonal Suits at 4 dollars that is just half price. A few nearly all wool black Diagonal 5 dollars, elsewhere 11 dollars. A strictly all wool fine Diagonal Suit 10 dollars elsewhere 15 dollars. Grand Army Blue, very fine all wool 10 dollars, elsewhere 13 dollars.

Boys' and Children's Clothing One-Half Price.

An all wool blue Sailor Suit	1 50	elsewhere	3 00
A very fine blue " "	2 00	"	4 50
A very fine blue " "	3 50	"	6 00
Children's Suits, good quality	1 75	"	2 50
Boys' suits, 10 to 17 years	2 00	"	4 50
Boys' suits, " " all wool	3 00	"	5 00
Boys' suits, " " "	3 50	"	5 50

DRESS GOODS. SHIRTINGS, &c., AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Fine Cheviot shirting			8c elsewhere 12
Dress Plaids			8, 10, 12 elsewhere 12½ to 20
Bed Spreads at one-half	38, 50, 60, 75	"	75, 90, 1 00, 1 25
Another lot Brocaded Satteens			16c elsewhere 30
Another lot Brocaded Sateens			12½c elsewhere 30
Double Width Alpacas, a few left yet			12½ old price 35

One Lot of Embroideries, about 500 Yards, at One-Half Price.

The upper line of prices show what they are actually worth, lower line our reduced prices.

10	12	14	15	20	30	35	45	55	75
5	7	8	10	12½	20	25	30	35	40

One Lot of Crape Sets, Cuffs and Collars 20c, old price 75c.

Everybody Knows by this time that our Ribbons are One-Half of Other's Prices. Sash Ribbons 6 to 8 in. wide 25 to 40c.

Child's regular made Hose	6 pair for 25c
One lot of all Silk Colored and Black Sash Ribbon	25c a yd. actual value 75 & 1 00
Child's and Misses Hose	4 pair for 25c, elsewhere 10c

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June 28 LYON & CO.

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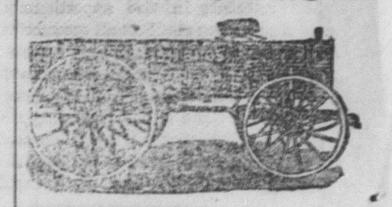

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Or call on

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Potters Mills, Pa.
All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Has had several years successful practice. 11jun6m

Dentists.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession Ether administered. 14ndr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

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DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, —— DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept.

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New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST. BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun1

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.
after April 1st will open in the Durst building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar1f

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Wilsonia Insoles.

Wilsonia Appliances.

THE GRANDEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

These Insoles keep the feet dry and warm on the coldest days. Consult your health. Avoid colds, with all their consequent ills, by wearing a pair of WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES. PRICE, 50 CENTS; 5 pairs for $2.00. FREE BY MAIL.

WILSONIA CURES ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.

It has been successful in eighty-five cases in each one hundred. For over three years in England and America these Appliances have been doing a marvelous work among invalids. No medicine required. So-called incurables taken from the hospitals and cured. Chronic invalids restored to the blessing of health. Thousands who have squandered their time, their money and best days experimenting with medicine without success, are to-day enjoying life by having worn Wilsonia. One says: "I would not take $1,000 for what Wilsonia has done for me in one week." Another, "I was paralyzed for five and a half years. Wilsonia cured me in a few months. I would not take $50,000 and be as I was one year ago." Another, "I had rheumatism for twenty-three years, suffering great pain. The Wilsonia Appliances have taken away all the pain, and I can dance like a boy." Another "I had catarrh and deafness and dyspepsia, for many years. Wilsonia has cured me entirely. Words cannot express my gratitude." Give size of shoe, and whether for lady or gentleman. Send price in stamps.

WILSONIA MAGNETIC CLOTHING CO.,
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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Purgatives are there in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. J. C. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LIGHT DRAFT COMBINATION PENN HARROW.

Best In The World.

Stretcher sent with Harrow.

Wheel Revolves and gives the ground Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor Another great advantage the Penn Harrow has over any other, it can be so easily changed into Five Different Harrows, a Corn Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on his place, and they are adapted to any soil.

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy implement on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.,
Camden, New Jersey.
Opposite Philadelphia, Pa.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, PIMPLES, BOILS, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES & MALARIA. DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER. ITCH, —ALL— FEMALE COMPLAINTS. For LOSS OF APPETITE IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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FARMERS who are interested in Growing Crops cheaply and successfully should write us for our pamphlet on pure fertilizers. ☞A good fertilizer can be made at home for about $12 a ton by compositing with POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. References in Every State. ☞Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Apply with references.

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Manufacturers of

Powell's Tip-Top Bone Fertilizer,

Bone, Potash, Ammonia, &c.

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The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa. Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farmbar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

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STEAM ENGINES, A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa. Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. Saw, Grist Mills and Machinery generally. Inquiries promptly answered. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

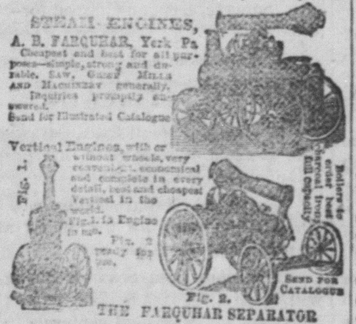

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FIG. 2.

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR

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Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa. Threshers and Engines, Horse Powers and Threshers of all kinds. Also Forges, Cultivators, &c., &c.

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Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

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EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

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THE CELEBRATED

BARNUM CHEESE SAFES.

(Patented.)

ROLLING DOOR. REVOLVING BOTTOM.

RETAIL GROCERS, ATTENTION!

Buy Now! Have Now! Use Now.! But The celebrated BARNUM SAFES.

For sale generally by the wholesale woodenware and grocery dealers. If your jobber cannot supply you, send your orders direct to us.

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FITS STOPPED FREE Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. For Dyspepsia, BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Aug. 16, 1883.

ANIMALS AS DOCTORS.

M. G. Delaunay, in a recent communication to the Biological Society, observed that medicine, as practiced by animals, is thoroughly empirical, but that the same may be said of that practiced by inferior human races, or in other words, by the majority of the human species. Animals instinctively choose such food as is best suited to them. M. Delaunay maintains that the human race also shows this instinct and blames medical men for not paying sufficient respect to the likes and dislikes of the patients, which he believes to be a guide that may be depended on. Women are more often hungry than men, and they do not like the same kinds of food; nevertheless, in asylum for aged poor men and women are put on precisely the same regimen. Infants scarcely weaned are given a diet suitable to adults—meat and wine, which they dislike, and which disagree with them. M. Delaunay investigated this question in the different asylums of Paris, and ascertained that children do not like meat before they are about five years of age. People who like salt, vinegar, etc, ought to be allowed to satisfy their tastes. Lorain always taught that with regard to food people's likings are the best guide. A large number of animals wash themselves and bathe, as elephants, stags, birds, and ants. M. Delaunay lays down as a general rule that there is not any species of animal which voluntarily runs the risk of inhaling emanations arising from their own excrement. If we turn our attention to the question of reproduction, we shall see that all mammals suckle their young, keep them clean, wean them at the proper time, and educate them; but these maternal instincts are frequently rudimentary in women of civilized nations. In fact, man may take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink water and sometimes even plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite, it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass (*chiendent*), which acts as an emetic and purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek certain herbs. When dogs are constipated they eat fatty substances, such as oil and butter, with avidity, until they are purged. The same thing is observed in horses. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps, as far as possible, in the sun. The warrior ant have regularly organized ambulances, Latreille cut the antennae of an ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted from their mouths. If a chimpanzee be wounded, it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog on being stung in the muzzle by a viper was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it; the animal recovered. A terrier dog hurt its right eye; it remained lying under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although habitually it kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry. Cats also, when hurt, treat themselves by this simple method of continuous irrigation. M. Delaunay cites the case of a cat which remained for some time lying on the bank of a river; also that of another cat which had the singular fortitude to remain for forty-eight hours under a jet of cold water. Animals suffering from rheumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. Delrunay considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts, we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics, as practiced by animals, may, in the interests of psychology, be studied with advantage. He could go even further and say that veterinary medicine and, perhaps human medicine, could gather from them some useful indications, precisely bacause they are prompted by instincts which are efficacious in the preservation or the restoration of health.—*British Medical Journal.*

RAVAGES OF SMALL POX AMONG INDIANS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug 12.—A. McGinnis, an explorer, who has just returned from Itaska county, reports that small pox is making terrible work among the Indians in that country. He relates fearful stories of sufferings and privations. They are entirely without medical aid and the disease has full swing. In two small towns eighty-five deaths are reported.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM.

Des Moines, Ia., August 9.—A terrible hailstorm passed down the Nashnabotna Valley on Tuesday night, resulting in great destruction to the growing crops and farm property. Near Odebolt Mrs. Larson was killed and other persons were wounded. Hail fell to the depth of five feet in places. Trains on the branch of the Rock Island road and the main line of the Chicago and Milwaukee road were blocked. The path of the storm was four miles wide. Everything was literally destroyed. The loss will probably exceed $500,000.

Duboque, August 9.—A severe storm prevailed in Shelby, Cass and Pottawattamie counties, Iowa, last night. The growing crops were leveled to the ground. Near Brayton twenty-two head of cattle were killed by being stampeded and running down an embankment. At Horah nine freight cars were blown from the track.

Mrs. Ann Roan, a niece of Benedict Arnold, and now a decrepit old woman of between eighty and ninety, is living in Lock Haven, Pa., in a part of the town known as "The Devil's Half Acre." She has a romantic history. Her paternal grandfather was a French nobleman, who was given the city of Flortnce for his coat of arms; her father, Major De Haas, was a daring soldier of the Revolution, and she was otherwise widely connected with distinguished people in Europe and America. She is now an object of charity, and is described as a peaceful, gossipy old woman, with much pride in her ancestry.

The Legislature is still in session but no apportionment.

—Lewins & Co., ask all to call at the Philad. Branch and simply examine their stock of clothing and prices; if you do not wish to purchase, call anyway and you will at once learn that it is the one place, above all others, for bargains if you want clothing. All goods sold at the Philad. Branch are guaranteed as represented.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 12.—A heavy thunder storm prevailed here yesterday. Three boys named Robert Miller and William Miller, brothers, and Ernest Smith, who had taken refuge under a tree, were struck and instantly killed by lightning.

Why is it so many suffer from rheumatism, aches, pains, kidney diseases, liver complaints, heart affections, etc? It is simply because they will not come and be healed. All diseases begin from a want of iron in the blood. This want of iron makes the blood thin, watery and impure. Impure blood carries weakness and distress to every part of the body. Supply this lack of iron by using Browns' Iron Bitters and you will soon find yourself enjoying perfect freedom from aches, pains and general ill-health.

HOW MANY MILES DO YOU DRIVE? THE ODOMOTER WILL TELL

This instrument is no larger than a watch. It tells the exact number of miles driven to the 1-1000th part of a mile; counts up to 1,000 miles; water and dust tight; always in order; saves horses from being over-driven; is easily attached to the wheel of a Buggy, Carriage, Sulky, Wagon, Road Cart, Sulky Plow, Reaper, Mower, or other vehicles. Invaluable to Liverymen, Pleasure Drivers, Physicians, Farmers, Surveyors, Draymen, Expressmen, Stage Owners, &c. Price only $5.00 each, one third the price of any other Odometer. When ordering give diameter of the wheel. Sent by mail on receipt of price, post paid. Address

McDONNEL ODOMOTER CO., 2 North La Salle St., Chicago.

☞Send for Circular. 26july 2½m.

Cards—Attorneys.

C P HEWES, Attorney-at-Law. Practices in all the Courts. Office in the First building, Bellefonte. 2maytf

JOHN BLAIR LYNN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb,tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower

ALEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

WHEAT AND HEAT AND GRASS AND GRASS

PHOSPHATE

$25 PER TON.

This is a real Ammoniated Bone Super-phosphate which we alone produce by means of special advantages in manufacturing.

$25.00

Per ton of 2,000 Pounds. On Cars or Boat in Philadelphia. Guaranteed Analysis printed on each Bag.

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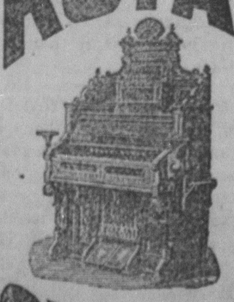

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PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection of this spring's business, and get our prices for your gudance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

PENNSYLVANIA AND QUAKER CITY 1883 Lawn Mowers

Will Run More Easily, Cut Longer Grass. Cut More Smoothly. Less Liable to Obstruction, Require Less Repairs, More Easily Adjusted. And the Most Durable. IN FACT LEADS THE WORLD. EVERY MOWER WARRANTED. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Surpass all others AND ARE THE BEST

LLOYD, SUPPLEE & WALTON PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Western Wheel Scraper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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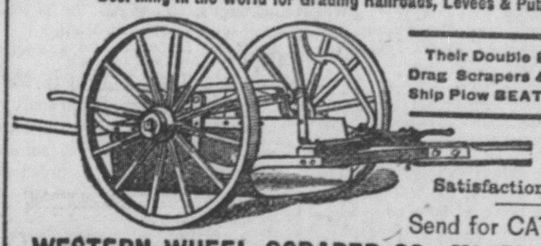
Best thing in the World for Grading Railroads, Levees & Public Roads.



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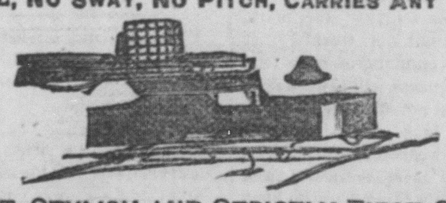

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A Few Good Ones.

Romantic gorges: "What do you think of the mountain gorges, Mr. Spicer?" asked Miss Ladybird of her neighbor at the hotel table. "Well," said the other, thoughtfully, as he looked about him. "I think that old anaconda at the head of the table has gorged himself about up to his collar button."

A coroner's jury, impaneled to ascertain the cause of the death of a notorious drunkard, brought in a verdict of "Death by hanging—about a rum shop." In California a coroner's jury, under similar circumstances, rendered a more courteous verdict: "Accidental death while engaged in unpacking a glass."

A rich father: The late Baron de Rothschild once took a cab to his offices and on alighting tendered the proper fare. The cabman received it, but kept his hand open and looked at the money significantly, which caused the baron to inquire whether it was not right. "Oh, yes;" replied the cabman, "its quite right, but your sons usually give me double." "They do, do they?" was the baron's reply; "well, they have a rich father and can afford it; I have not."

The Abbe Moigno has formed a company in Paris and has raised $150,000 for the purpose of dragging the Red Sea and Bitter lakes in order to recover the chariots, treasure, arms and other remains of Pharaoh's host, which he believes to lie there covered with a saline deposit. The research will be prosecuted by divers. The expedition is ready to leave Marseilles, and is only detained by the outbreak of cholera at the Red Sea ports.

THE BUSHEL VALUE OF LOVE.—What is love? Love is keeping a ten-dollar family on a six-dollar salary. When a young man kisses a girl and calls it heaven, it shows plainly that he doesn't know any more about heaven than a gosling knows about Beethoven's sonatas. Love is like beer, it gets flat when it is uncorked all the time. Some girls can't tell the difference between love and taffy. A baby is love materialized. Whenever love has to play second fiddle it is time to break up the band. Love will make a man spit on his hands and take another hold when every other power on earth has backed out and given it up as a bad job. Love is worth two dollars and a half a bushel to any man or any woman living.

THE ONE HE DIDN'T TAKE.—"James!" "Yes, papa." "There were seven California pears in that cupboard. Six of them are gone. Do you know anything about it?" "I never took one of them." "Sure?" "Certain, pa. Wish I may die, if—" "You wicked, bad boy; how often have I told you never to use such an expression? Here comes ma; let us see if she knows anything about it." Mamma says she saw James take at least five of them. "You little rascal! How dare you tell me you never took one, and here's only this little one with the grub eaten side left?" "Oh, pa, don't hit me. I said I didn't take one of them—and—and—and that is the one I didn't take." Pa relented.

Legal Decisions.

Breaking into Shop by Officer with Attachment.

An officer sought to attach certain cigars and tobacco which were in a shop detached from the dwelling of the owner, and being refused admission to the shop for the purpose of making the attachment, he broke into it. An action of trespass was brought against the officer (Clark vs. Wilson), but the plaintiff was defeated, and he carried the case to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island where he was again beaten. The Chief Justice, Durfee, in the opinion, said: "An officer cannot break into a dwelling house to serve a civil process, but this privilege is not extended to a detached shop, barn or outhouse. He may force his way in there after asking for admittance of anyone present who is authorized to give it."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently referred to the First Controller of the Treasury an application of the Diamond Match Company to have redeemed a large quantity of stamps on hand, credited to their account. On July 1st, the Diamond Company had a considerable quantity of matches which had been stamped but had not been sold or removed for consumption. The First Controller has given an opinion that the request can legally be granted.

On the 30th of May, King Leopold II. of Belgium, at the instigation of M. Charles Graux, Minister of Finance, put his signature to a law decreeing the increase of the import duties upon manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco. From the 1st of this month the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco will be 100 frs. the 100 kilogrammes. On manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 300 frs. the 100 kilogrammes. On other sorts of manufactured tobacco, 250 frs. to the 100 kilogrammes.

On July 1 new internal revenue regulations came in force in the Dominion of Canada. One of the regulations requires that every cigar-maker in the Dominion must register himself in the Government books, so that his movements can be readily traced. To make this supervision binding, any manufacturer who employs a cigar-maker who is not so registered is liable to a heavy fine.

Public and Private Character.

Does public position give public influence, or private character give public influence to a greater degree? Which element is the most powerful in making a man what he is? Washington, it is said, but for the events that called him into public station, would never have been considered a distinguished man in any respect, but would have lived and died a private citizen in Virginia. Few men in this country possessed his peculiar characteristics, without which none ever rise to public or prominent position. A man's position, his social weight, age, and wealth, give force of character and influence. It is not altogether *what* has been said, but *who* has said it, that is most important and carries the weight of the argument on important questions. Napoleon's query was, "Is the rifle or the bayonet the most reliable for the French army?" The rifle of that army combined both advantages: it had the longest range and the widest sweep, and carried a bayonet as well as a ball. So with true men: their public character sweeps away all obstacles, their personal character is pointed flashing, bright and strong when brought in contact with other men. The battle of Solferino was a fair representation for all honest, true and noble men. The Austrians had possession of the heights and commanded every passage with their guns; it would have been impossible to force their position. But the Austrian guns were of too short range; French rifles and cannons carried twice as far, their hollow-shot exploding killed all before them, and the round shot dismounted their guns. The French were a mile out of the range of the Austrian guns, while the Austrians fell like mown grass before the death-dealing, long-ranged, French guns. When the moment to advance came, the French charge found the position deserted, the guns loaded and pointed—but forsaken and still.

So in public life. Men of weight and force of character, men of the largest range, will always command success. Men should earnestly aim for reputation and character, and so force success. Truth naturally and always is of long range; error falls short of the mark, is not pointed right nor worked with force. Perfect command of one's temper and other faculties will always command force when not overshadowed by persons of more brass or brains. It is not always the weapon of the longest range that is the most useful and most certain of success where a hand-to-hand fight must decide the victory. A home-thrust of personal merit, a home thought coming from the heart decides the contest and secures the most lasting and durable victory. We may retire out of the range of long guns, but there is no getting out of the way of the close quarters of personal encounter. Hence, let every man aim to secure that force of character and thought that is sure to win for him a public reputation so much desired.—*Cryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.*

A Tennessee Hog Fights a Rattlesnake.

I had just started up the steep hill beyond Tom's Creek, going to Roan's Creek, when my attention was attracted to a hog near the road, champing and walking around with bristles erect, with two smaller hogs some few feet away looking on. Reining to a better view, I saw a good-sized rattlesnake, coiled, head erect and his rattles sounding the note of anger.

The sow, with head down, bristles erect, was slowly walking around the snake, champing her teeth together and the foam running from her mouth. Presently the snake struck at her, but missed his aim; the sow springing to one side at the moment the snake struck. Instantly the snake was again coiled and his rattle ringing.

The sow renewed her circling, the snake following, with his head always facing the hog. Soon he struck again, and fastened his fangs on her jaw below the ear. She raised her head and the snake was fastened to her. Instantly she caught the snake's body in her mouth, put her fore feet on his tail and stripped the skin up. Renewing her feothold on the body of the snake she took another pull and tore the snake in two, and then, tearing off a part of the quivering snake, she complacently set in to eating it up. The other two hogs now advanced, but the sow took the pieces of the snake and walked off a few steps and set in to finish the feast.

Agricultural.

Farm Notes.

Dairymen will find the creamers much more convenient than the old-fashioned system of setting milk in pans.

The agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune* recommends the thinning of grapes to one bunch on a shoot.

Breeders should bear in mind that capons grow nearly a third larger than cockerels, hence are profitable, as they command always a better price in market.

A Michigan fruit-grower uses a diluted solution of ammonia to drive away the codling moth. He applies it with a syringe early in warm evenings in June.

Keep a record of the number of quarts each that your cows and heifers give. Weed out all that don't pay for the feed, with a fair profit over and above the cost of keeping.

Soot is one of the best manures for house plants, and if it can be had in quantities large enough it is excellent for out-of-door use. For the latter it is best mixed with one-tenth its bulk of salt.

At this season of the year stock suffers greatly where there is no shade. If there are no trees in the pasture, shelters made of a few poles with brush thrown over them are better than nothing.

The beet was first brought from the shores of the Tagus, and was cultivated in gardens because of its showy leaves and dark red color of its roots, two hundred years before it was found to be edible.

Skimmed milk has practically all the value of whole milk for growing pigs. The cream taken off makes it less fattening, but fat can be generally supplied in corn or oil meal in cheaper form than in cream.

One who has tried wheat chaff for mulching strawberry beds says that the result is very sure to be a rank crop of wheat and weeds. This year he is experimenting with planing-mill shavings, and is well pleased.

It is said that the codling moth was imported into California by means of fruit sent to that State for exhibition and comparison with California fruits. The pest has increased until its ravages are now very alarming to horticulturists.

In setting cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes and other plants in gardens where there may be cut-worms, wind a small strip of paper around the stalk of the plant, so that it will be about one inch below the surface and two inches above.

Young and quickly-fed animals have more water and fat in their flesh, while older and well-fed animals have flesh of a firmer touch and richer flavor and are richer in nitrogen. The former may be more delicate, the latter will be more nutritious.—*N. E. Farmer.*

N. D. George, of Oakdale, Mass., says that for ten years he has successfully protected his currant bushes from worms by the application of hellebore and cold water. He fills a common watering-pot, and then puts in two ablespoonfuls of of hellebore, stirs the mixture a minute or two, and when the bushes are dry sprinkles them.

Kill every butterfly or winged insect that can be reached, for by so doing the parent of future hundreds are placed out of the way. A good insect trap is a small box nailed under the eaves of the barn, the box having a small hole in it one inch in diameter. The little wrens will build in such boxes and remain to destroy the pests.

It is said that wherever the apple will grow the mulberry will flourish, and wherever the latter is found silk culture is possible; hence, from Maine to Florida, and from the rock-bound coast of one ocean to the Pacific slopes of the other, the United States owns a field inviting this industry, now so rapidly developing.—*Silk and Fruit Culturist.*

Fowls do not like to scratch in their own manure. Advantage may be taken of this fact to keep them from scratching up seeds sown in the garden. If the droppings of the hen-roost are scattered over freshly-planted beds the fowls will scratch elsewhere. The rain and cultivation will soon carry the fertility given by the manure where roots can reach it.

Any cause that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving may produce milk fever. Exposure, too much exercise or nervous excitement are sufficient to bring on an attack, and a recovery is rare. It is the "ounce of prevention" in this case, as in so many others, that is worth the pound of cure. Keep the animal quiet for a week before and after calving and nurse her well.

It is common during the summer for wells in the country to become impure. One who has thus suffered attributes it to earth worms, which in dry weather seek moist places, and thus get to the sides of the well. An efficacious remedy is said to be found in a trench three feet deep dug around the well alongside of the stone wall and filled with gravel, no soil being allowed on top.

Many gardeners are not so particular in planting Lima beans to place the eye down. On a very interesting pamphlet received from Professor Beal he tells us the results of planting the eye uppermost. Many of them came up after a fashion, but were a good deal confused. In the garden, nine out of twenty-five—over one-third—sent the radicle and all the roots out of the ground, when the whole bean perished.

It is stated by the *Live Stock Journal* that boracic acid and glycerine (boroglycerine) formed into a compound by adding fifty-four parts of water to ninety-two of glycerine and sixty-two of boracic acid, the water being evaporated by means of heat, leaves a tasteless compound that is capable of preserving meats, oysters, milk, butter and other substances. To do so the articles to be preserved should be immersed in the boro-glycerine. It is said to be harmless in character.

Profitableness of Farming.

There are different ways of looking at the profitableness of farming, and the prospect is rosy or gloomy according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. If you want about the most lugubrious opinion of this business that can be expressed, come this way and we will show you where to find it. We will go to some place where the fences are lying in tumble-down ruin, the gates hanging by one hinge, the barn a lop-sided, leaning pile; the barnyard a reeking swamp; the house a leaking, dismal wreck; its windows stuffed with old coats and hats—everything devoid of paint or finish, and nothing in its proper place or in descent condition. If you can fight your way through the curs around the door to the proprietor, ask him, while he eyes you with strong suspicion, whether farming pays. If he is not afraid that his answer will give you some opportunity of cheating him, he will tell you that farming is the worst business in the world. Then, when you have warily backed out from among his dogs, we'll make another visit. Let us try a farm where fences, buildings and improvements and all substantial, neat and first-class; where paint, window-glasses, etc., are abundant; where everything gives evidence of thrift and industry. As the proprietor turns from some employment to greet you frankly and heartily, ask him whether farming pays. His answer is in his surroundings. Such contrasts are by no means fanciful, and we have seen them quite sharply defined on farms in the same neighborhood possessing naturally equal advantages. It is a pleasure to know that squalor is being rapidly and steadily driven from progressive modern agriculture, and that pictures of the kind first viewed are becoming more rare from year to year. The farm is, as a rule, an index to the character of the farmer as well as an exponent of his industry and his methods. Other things being equal, much of the success or failure of agriculture lies in the directing mind. If this be vigorous, thoughtful, studious, earnest, results may be depended on to take care of themselves. The bulk of the American people are living by farming, and the growth of the country's wealth is sufficient proof that it pays.

The Santa Fe Tertio-Millennial.

The effect of the Santa Fe Exposition as an agent of social revolution cannot be doubted. The Indians will carry back to their tribes new and civilized ideas, and the Mexicans must learn that the price of living, even in their own country, must soon be unflagging industry, to which perhaps the younger generation may be spurred by witnessing the fruits of such industry. The Mexicans are drifting out of the dark tangle into moving channels. The black dress that the women wear will not be made over or looped up for the children. The sun will not beat or the rain pour many years longer on heads never hooded, except by shawls, for the dark-skinned girls are learning to like colors, and their mothers are seeing that soft eyes look prettier shaded by straw and feathers than under the sun's glare, and that the grace of youthfulness is more fawn-like and attractive encased in white in summer than as though in funeral weeds.

This from *Figaro* shows that French children are not altogether unlike American: Little Jack is on his father's knee, and kissing him affectionately. In a tender voice the author of his being exclaims: "You love me dearly do you not, my child?" "Oh, yes! I love you; because you are such a very obedient papa."

"My dear, I found these stockings lying across the parlor chair." She: "You goosey! those are my new thread gloves."

A boy without hands has been arrested at Altoona for robbery. Being minus hands, he seems to have "put his foot in it."

About Women.

There are thirty divorced women in one shoe factory at Lynn, Mass.

The First National bank of Marion, Iowa, has elected Louise Stephens, the widow of R. D. Stephens, as its president.

Did you ever notice how suddenly a timid woman who is humming an operatic air, will switch off on a religious hymn when a storm comes up and she hears the first clap of thunder?

That there should be no negligence possible as to her obsequies being all she wished, a Chicago widow had all ready before her death. The coffin, with silk velvet, cost $1400; the gold plate on it, $300. Here is a body-snatcher's prize.

THE MANAGING WOMAN IN POLITICS.—The latest report from the changing political prospect in Indiana is that the fortunes of Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald are bound up with their wives' ambitious, and as they are at swords' points, their lords must perforce follow. Mrs. Hendricks is one of the most engaging of women and at the same time one of the most ambitious. Her husband's success has been notable in his circle, and she has seen him achieve it all. Of late years she has been most anxious that he should be president, and her influence over him has grown more and more commanding. In France, her salon would be crowded with the wits of Paris, and the charm of her life and manners would be powerful in her husband's behalf. With Mrs. McDonald ambition is a plant of late growth, since she has been married less than three years. She is a woman of queenly presence and beauty of the Marie Antoinette order, with an influence whose witchery can scarcely be explained. If she, too, has indulged in the hope of political preferment, surely new complications have been added to Indiana politics.

A FAIR COMPLEXION.—A lady who has a beautiful complexion, free from pimples and blotches, regular and clear teeth, and an amiable disposition, whatever the features, can scarcely fail to be regarded as good-looking, if not beautiful. Some use oatmeal in washing the face, as a means of improving the skin; but it would be far more sensible and physiological to take it internally as food. The use of flesh in the extreme, certainly tends to impair the complexion. The use of pork and fats in general produce a course skin—pimply, shining, rough—with a greasy look. They deepen the color, and when a liver difficulty is added, the skin has a dingy, dark look, resembling that of a mulatto. To be as fair as a Jewess is to live like one, eating no pork, no pastry made with lard, nothing to disfigure the countenance, to say nothing of her improved health, as the Jews are seldom if ever victims of pulmonary consumption, scrofula, blotches, or humors, while they are free from most of the diseases with which we are scourged. Most of the natives of Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, of the peasantry, living very simply at home, mostly on grains, have good health, sound teeth and fair complexion, as the result of good habits.

WHAT A GIRL WANTS TO KNOW.—Among the young women who ask important and sometimes perplexing questions is one who wants to know what kind of a man she should marry. Her particular anxiety is to know whether it would be safe for a girl without money to marry a man without a trade. It is rather unusual for a girl in love to look so far ahead as this or to take such a pratical view of life. Few of them ever think beyond how they will look at the wedding or whether it would be better to have the services at home, in church, or whether, as a matter of romance, she ought not to run away.

The trouble with the young woman in the present case is that she is engaged to a nice young man who never learned a trade. He thought it was much nicer to take a clerkship, where he gets sixteen dollars a week and where the work doesn't soil his clothes. The young woman has been studying this question with rather more philosophy and good judgment than the sex is usually credited with. She fears that clerkships as a general thing do not pay well, do not afford opportunity for advancement and are of less certain tenure than almost anything else. She finds the young men who learn trades—good, honest, useful trades—seem to have more ambition, are sturdier and better directed.

The young woman has clearly reached a sensible conclusion. The subject about which she inquires is not altogether new. It has been discussed in these columns before. It is always interesting, however. Girls cannot be advised that it would be a misfortune always to marry a clerk, but it must be apparent that the better dependence is upon a man who has the discipline and the advantage which the thorough knowledge of a useful trade gives. It is rare that the skilled workman is out of employ, and unusual skill and ability find ready recognition in every department of labor. It is the misfortune of too many of the girls of this time that they prefer young men whose work is such that they can always wear good clothes.

Toilet Talk.

Wash in rain water, if possible. It softens the skin, and needs but little soap.

Bathe the face and hands every evening with milk, and rub with lemon. This prevents sunburn.

Do not pinch the hand up in hot mosquetaire kid gloves. The silk ones or lace will look as well, and are as fashionable and twice as comfortable.

Do not lace unless you wish to suffer untold misery, or wear tight slippers or shoes. Wear slippers whenever you can, as they are always the coolest.

Wash the front hair in soap and water every evening before retiring. This operation keeps it dry and gives it a crisp look, which effect is so much sought after, and if the hair comes uncurled it will not hang limp on the forehead.

Wear shields under the sleeves of every dress, and if you perspire much between the shoulders, place a square of light flannel next to the skin. This absorbs the perspiration and also keeps the body from the danger of sudden drafts.

Do not use paint or powder if the weather is warm, for it is almost sure to be observed. A light application of rice powder several times a day will keep the face from becoming glossy, and will also cool the skin. Powder the hands and neck also.

Notes.

—Potatoes are abundant and very cheap.

—Look after your cellar and house drains.

—The Pennsylvania shops at Altoona Pa., employ 4700 hands.

—The deaths from cholera in Egypt continue very large.

—Peaches become more abundant and of better quality every day.

—New York is numerically the greatest Catholic city of the world.

—Thorough drainage lies at the foundation of all good road making.

—Philadelphia front bricks sell in New York at $27 to $31 per thousand.

—Miss Catherine Chase, formerly Mrs. Sprague, has gone abroad for the summer.

—Tramps continue to take trade dollars and everything else they get their hands on.

—The sales of small fruit, strawberries, &c., in Philadelphia this spring, amounted to over $500,000.

—The latest tramp stratagem is to offer to chop wood for his dinner and then run away with the axe.

—The crop of peaches now coming in will reach 4,500,000 baskets from the Delaware and Maryland peninsula.

—Joel Cook, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, lost $4000 by the burning of his barn and out buildings at Unionville, N. J.

—Oscar Wilde describes the American girl to English audiences as "a pretty oasis of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense."

—It is reported that the Pennsylvania railroad new branch to Germantown and Chestnut Hill will be running by the 1st of December next.

—An earthquake occurred on Saturday on the Island of Ischia, fifteen miles from Naples, destroying the town, and killing over 1000 persons, beside injuring many hundred more.

—The portraits on the new postage stamps that come in use October 1 are: 1-cent, Franklin; 2 cent, Jackson; 3-cent, Washington; 5-cent, Garfield; 6-cent, Lincoln; 7-cent, Stanton; 10-cent, Jefferson; 12-cent, Clay; 15-cent, Scott; 30-cent, Hamilton; 90-cent, Perry.

—A tank filled with pink water lilies from Cape Cod attracted much attention in Philadelphia last week. They were displayed in a florist's store by the side of some night blooming lilies from Africa, and some genuine lotus flowers from Egypt. In public appreciation the Cape Cod beauties far outshine their exotic neighbors.

—Hog manures should not be used on land intended for cabbages, for at least a year before the crop is grown. Its premature use is a mistake commonly made by farmers who draw manure for the garden from the hog-pen. Hog manure breeds worms that work at the roots of cabbage plants and render them worthless.

"You're the plague of my life!" exclaimed an angry husband. "I wish the Old Nick had you!" "So I might plague you in the next, world?" calmly inquired the wife.

What soup would cannibals prefer? A broth of a boy.

BURIED LOVE.

By A. Ashmun Kelly.

You need not fear, sweet bird,
Free range these hills!
I would not do you harm,
I love your trills.
Tho' summer's here, cold days will come,
The snow will wrap the fen;
And then I'll miss your song, sweet bird,
I'll miss... then?

Your song sounds sad, sweet bird,
Since she is gone!
You sang so gaily once,
Yet sing, sing on!
The mem'ries that your song awake,
Tho' full of bitter pain,
I would not miss for aught besides—
Then sing again!

Beneath yon grassy mound
My love doth lie;
The breeze blows softly there,
And seems to sigh,
As if it mourned the one beneath,
The dearest earth e'er knew!
For scarce hath earth seen one so pure,
So kind, so true!

The Distance of the Stars.

As we behold the heavens on a clear, moonlight night, glowing with stars, it is natural to infer that the brightest of the shining orbs are nearer to us than their fainter companions. Until recently, however, the distance of the stars was a matter of conjecture. No change could be detected in the direction of a star when viewed from opposite points of the earth's orbit, a distance of one hundred and eighty-six million miles; no shadow of a parallax, as the change in direction is called, could be found.

Astronomers did not cease to work upon the problem, though during the last century and the first part of the present they reached no reliable result. At length a discovery was made that proved to be an entering wedge.

Several stars were found to be moving forward in a straight line at a rapid rate; to have a large proper motion, as it is called. It was inferred that these stars must be nearest to the earth.

A star of the sixth magnitude in the Swan, sixty-one Cygni, was found to have a proper motion of six seconds in a year. Bessel, therefore, selected it as a subject for investigation and in 1838 succeeded in measuring its parallex, which is about a half-second of an arc

This, translated into figures, means that sixty-one Cygni is four hundred thousand times as far away as the earth is from the sun. Figures fail to give an idea of a distance so immense, and therefore, years are used. It takes light about seven years to reach us from sixty-one Cygni, our nearest neighbor, and we say it is seven years distant.

Alpha Centauri, a bright star in a Southern constellation, is nearly at the same distance. There are about a dozen stars whose distance have been measured in the same way, but the farther off they are the more uncertain is the measurement.

The brilliant Vega, or Alpha Lyræ, is seventeen years distant, the bright Capella is ten years, the glowing Sirius is variously estimated from fourteen to twenty-three years; Arcturus is forty years.

All other visible stars are farther away than those whose distances have been approximately measured, while the stars revealed in great telescopes are seperated from us by vast intervals of space, which light requires thousands of years to traverse.

If they were blotted from the sky they would continue to shine for thousands of years. If Sirrus, the brightest star of the firmament, were this day annihilated, he would beam just as brightly for twenty years to come.

If we were transported to his beaming disc, and endowed with visual powers to pierce the intervening depths of space, we should behold scenes and events on the earth that were passing twenty years ago, for the light that reached us would be twenty years old.—*Youth's Companion.*

The English Sparrow.

In all the long list of papers we pick up, scarce one has a word to say for this little feathered immigrant. The Reading *Times* is quite alone in befriending the little stranger.

We have given considerable attention to it and feel strongly inclined to range ourselves on the *Times* list.

The weight of the evidence against the sparrow may be summarized thus:

1st. It drives out the home birds.

2d. It destroys vast quantities of fruit and grain.

3d. It does not destroy the worm.

4th. It is filthy and generally objectionable.

So far as our observation goes, the first is not true this locality, whatever it be may elsewhere. We have now as many of the native birds as we have ever had, and sparrows are thick around us. On cross questioning we should have to admit that when the sparrows come the wrens go.

The blue bird, the robin, the blackbird, catbird, etc., whilst not commingling with the sparrows, are nevertheless on friendly terms. The pewee, and the native sparrow or chippee, as it is called, are as friendly as can be, or as birds usually are.

The second point here is daily disproved. We have had a good deal of fruit, cherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries and a patch of wheat all within eighty feet of plenty of sparrows, and we can affirm very positively they have not touched either.

The third point is with us the other way. The sparrows devour a great many worms on our Linden and other trees. On cross examination here we should have to admit they spend a great deal of the time in the public roads, say one hundred feet off, apparently gathering food from road droppings.

On the fourth point our testimony is for the other side; they are filthy, and when they can harbor at or on the house are a nuisance.

At some expense, however, we have now expelled them from our house itself, and henceforth take our place, a disciple of the Reading *Times* — the friend and apologist of the sparrow.—*Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.*

Topping Tobacco.

The good judgment of the grower must be carefully exercised as to time and manner of topping, as he alone can decide when his crop is ready, and mistakes will be found expensive. One portion of a field may be ready to top and the remainer may come in a week later; this is what is planned for in planting, so that all will not ripen at once. The plant itself will show you when to top. Top when it is in the bud, not waiting for the blossom to appear, for strength and nourishment that should aid in maturing the upper leaves of the plant will be spent in the blossom. By judicious topping the grower holds for the top leaves all nourishing power of the roots, thus driving to maturity the more backward portion of the plant, giving even quality to upper and lower leaves.

How to top is to be determined by the probability for maturing, which depends upon the condition of the plant, fertility of the soil and the season. The temptation to top high comes from the hope of gaining weight, but this is where the greater number of mistakes are made. If the season has been such that topping could be done early, then more leaves will mature than if the season were backward. Again, from the equality of soil, one field may properly mature sixteen or eighteen leaves to the stalk, while in another field eight or ten leaves may exhaust the soil. Low topping produces larger leaves, more body and firmness, more weight, with less labor and ripening earily escapes the frost.

A grower urges that to give the plant proper "spread" close attention be given to topping; that it be done when the seed buds show, and that as many leaves should be left on the stalk as the grower thinks from the quality of soil and condition of the plant will mature. Proper topping throws the strength of the plant to the leaves, developing the top leaves to ripen with the lower ones, giving even quality and merit to the crop. After topping, he says, look out for suckers, pluck them off at first sight, to give all benefit to the top leaves. Attention of this kind will show great results immediately after the crop is hung in the shed. He thinks the quality of all leaf is improved after topping in proportion to nourishment given. Therefore, no strength must be wasted in buds or suckers. The life of the upper leaves is cut off by the stalk maturing below, but if the plant has been topped in time all will ripen alike.—*Edgerton Tobacco Reporter.*

Doing the Thing Handsomely.

Pennsylvania State Fair--$40,000 to be Distributed by the State Agricultural Society.

Arrangements have been completed for holding the annual State Agricultural Fair in Philadelphia in October next, and annually thereafter for ten years. For the erection of permanent buildings the society now has $50,000 at its disposal. Work on these structures will be commenced in a few days. Already plans have been prepared providing for a main building 350 feet long by 150 wide, and two adjuncts each 200 by 50 feet. These buildings will probably be finished within two months. In addition there will be 200 stalls for cattle 200 stalls for horses and 300 stalls for sheep and swine.

The grounds which have been leased comprise about thirty acres.

Within the inclosure a half-mile racing track will be constructed, and trials of speed will hereafter be a part of the attractions at the State Fair. Although the schedule has not been arranged the society proposes to offer $40,000 in premiums. One of the most important buildings to be erected is a puplic reception-house large enough to accommodate a great number of persons. It will be arranged so that cafe's and various other places of refreshments will be included within its wails. The society has no doubt of the complete success of its new departure, and proposes to give the largest and most complete agricultural exhibition ever held in Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvania exchange.*

The Delightful Cactus.

Some Uses to Which the Arizona Indians Put the Plant.

All of the varieties of cacti bear fruit, which is valued by the Indians for food. They also cook the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear when young, which are said to resemble string beans in flavor. The Indians also use the head of the *maguey*, or century plant, for food. It is found everywhere in the territory and is cultivated for revenue in Mexico. It contains a large amount of saccharine matter. The century hypothesis in regard to its blooming is a myth, however, long since exploded. Instead of requiring a hundred years to attain maturity and blossom, the plant blossoms in seven years from making its first appearance.

It then dies, its mission ended. The leaves, which are fleshy and stiff, with thin edges covered with thorns, branch from the root in long lances, growing to the height of three or four feet. The centre of the plant consists of a large head, something like a cabbage. From this springs a pole, eight to twelve feet high, which branches near the top, bearing a yellow flower. The Indians prepare the head for food by roasting in an oven made of stones sunk in the ground. We had an opportunity to taste a piece of the *maguey* so prepared, and found it delicious, sweet and nutritious, tasting very much like old-fashioned home-made molasses candy. If that was a specimen morsel, the Indians deserve no sympathy on the score of their diet, as it was really a luxury.

The juice of the plant is also converted into syrup and a fermented drink, called *tizwin* by the Indians, and the Mexicans distill it, making an intoxicating liquor called *mescal*. We also tested this liquor burnt, on anomelette, and found it as good as brandy for that purpose. In its natural state, unburnt, it has a strong smoky taste, resembling Scotch whisky. Many useful articles are made from the fibre of the *maguey*, ropes and even paper having been manufactured from it.

Useful.

A Wet Straw Hat.—If a straw hat has been wet, and the stiffness has departed, rub a little white of egg mixed with cold water over it; put it on with a flannel cloth.

The following is a recipe for a lotion for removing sunburn and freckles: Put two spoonfuls of sweet cream into half a pint of new milk; squeeze into it the juice of a lemon; add half a glass of good brandy, a little alum and good sugar. Boil the whole and skim well; when cool bottle. Apply to the face twice a day.

Various methods for fastening the handles on knives and forks are in use. Two quite simple ones are here given. Mix powdered rosin with a small quantity of powdered chalk or whiting; fill the handle with this mixture; heat the tang of the knife or fork, thrust in, and when cold it will be firmly fastened. Or, use powoered rosin and brick-dust, which may be either melted and poured into the hole in the handle, or powdered and put in and the warm tang inserted.

Cementing Belts.—An ordinary cement for leather is wheat flour boiled in oil of turpentine; but the ends must be secured by rivets or it is not reliable. The *Milling World* is our authority for saying that a better cement is made by soaking six ounces best glue in one pint of ale, then boil, add one and a half ounces linseed oil and stir well. Another prescription is to take dissolved glue in the form that cabinet-makers use it, and add tannic acid till creamy and ropy. Make the leather surfaces to be united rough, apply the cement hot, let it cool and dry under pressure, and it will not need riveting. For rubber belting take pure rubber in thin slices, two ounces, dissolve in one pound bisulphide of carbon; this is a good cement, but if kept thickens very soon. In order to prevent this, add a solution of pure rubber, resin and oil of turpentine, made thus: Melt one ounce of rubber, add half an ounce of powdered resin; when melted, add gradually three or four ounces of turpentine and stir well. When the two solutions are united, the hardening of the compound is prevented, and a cement obtained especially adapted for glueing rubber surfaces together.

Railway Building.

The Chicago *Railway Age* publishes statistics of railway building during the first half of the present year, showing that 2509 miles of main track were constructed, not including switches or sidings, on 114 lines, in 35 States and Territories. During the corresponding period of last year 4990 miles were built.

Why he saw him: "Didn't I tell you I didn't want to see you in this court room again?" asked a police judge of an Irishman. "Yes, sor." "And didn't you promise that I would never see you again?" "I did, yer honor." "Then why do I see you?" "Because ye are not blind, yer honor."

For the Fair Sex.

Summer Wraps.

One of the latest styles of ulster gives the effect of a suit, but the only object in improving it in this way is to make it take the place of a suit, which it cannot do, for in that case it ceases to be itself and becomes something else. The objection to it lies in this: That massing more folds above the draperies of the dress increases the weight without adding anything to the use or the beauty; for an ulster is not intended to be beautiful, and, in summer particularly, requires to be as light as possible. The dust cloak in which the cape forms the sleeves, and which is held in to the back, is perhaps the most desirable summer wrap. It does not crush the sleeves of the dress like the tight-fitting ulster; it is easy to put on or take off, and may be made in cloth of light weight, in dark linen, or in summer silk small check or hair stripe. Where a little warmth and very light weight is required, cost not being so much of an object, the gathered cloaks in fine camel's hair, with lining of twilled silk and facing down the front of striped moire, are very good and useful, either in black or ecru.

Shade Hats.

Large garden hats and that class of summer headgear designed specially for protection from an unrelenting summer sun seem likely to acquire and retain a character of their own. For one thing, the requirements are always the same, and they are of an informal and unconventional character. So long as a "shade" hat does shade the face and make a picturesque object in the landscape it does not make much difference whether the braid is fine or coarse, the crown high or low. There is a sense of fitness, however, in making it as light-looking as possible, and the trimmings of white lace and India muslin, therefore, which have been in vogue for several years past, aided by chrysanthemums or yellow field flowers, such as mustard, cowslips or buttercups, have at least seemed highly appropriate, and suggested refinement without any great cost. But the fashionable shade hats of this season, the large Leghorns and basket straws, have dropped the simplicity of muslin and ignore the buttercups; they have restored the white plumes, the black velvet ribbon and the pink roses, and make the shade hat as costly and elegant as if it were a dress bonnet. Of course, they can be worn for finer and more formal purposes than the simple muslin trimmed hats; but they cannot be used so conveniently, and are a source of anxiety in case of a sudden shower, while in the first instance a "tie" would make the most saturated hat as good again as new. Still, nothing can dislodge the coarse straw hat, with its muslin and flower trimming. It is pretty and cheap, easily remodeled and universally becoming, and while it will do for some ladies, to whom money is no object, to indulge in country reminiscences of Versailles and the court of the Grand Monarch, yet to the majority summer is a season of release from a too burdensome environment, and the less difficult summer requirements are made the better.

Street Garments.

The street garments of the present season are small, but rich and exceedingly graceful. The solid styles are usually of thick, satin-finished Ottoman silk short upon the back, but with leaf-shaped ends in front, and magnificent finish of twisted chenille fringe. Other styles have a basque finish, and trimming of handsome thread lace and passementerie. The lace is all-lace, that is, body part and trimming. The latter is sometimes arranged in a full double fall upon the shoulder, and a double flounce below the strip that constitutes the garment proper. In the small summer garments there is an infinite variety in lace, netted chenille, netted silk with jet, lace embroidered with beads; and the richer real lace, which is seldom ornamented in this way. The simplest of all the small out-door garments is the cape, and this is so convenient that it will not be easily relenquished. At present it is almost universal; few ladies but possess one or more in black chenille, or lace, and others made to be worn with dresses en suite; the latter are particularly adapted to gingham, and woolen dresses for oung girls.

How To Avoid Sunstroke.

The New York Board of Health has again issued circulars giving the following directions as to precautions against sunstroke and the treatment of sufferers from that cause:

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where there is artificial heat, laundries, etc., see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black; as it absorbs the heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head, and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking; a canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry sponge with or pour cold water over the body and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold cloth on the head and pour cold water on it, as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

Col. Snowden on the Trade Dollar.

Colonel A. Louden Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint, at Philadelphia, is of the opinion that the Government should retire the trade dollar. The principal causes for the disrepute into which the coin has fallen, he holds, is due to its want of legal tender power and the enormous fall in the price of silver. Its bullion value at the date of its authorization, February 12, 1873, was 102¼ cents, and in July of the same year 102½ cents. Now it fluctuates between 86¼ and 87 cents. While the trade dollar has always been acceptable here, in other cities it has been from time to time rejected, and as a consequence Philadelphia is burdened with a very large proportion of the depreciated coin, largely in the possession of the laboring people, who can ill afford the loss of a 13 or 15 per cent discount. Unless relief was granted Colonel Snowden said the loss would fall upon those persons least able to bear it. If not exchanged in standard dollars they would continue a vexatious element in daily business transactions. They should be changed by the Government and retired from circulation, if for no other reason than that it was discreditable for a nation to be forcing into circulation at par a dollar of 412½ grains when dollars of 420 grains of the same standard fineness, issued by authority of the same Government, are refused at more than 87 cents. The only loss to the Government in exchanging standards for trades was that it would not make a profit upon the silver used.

Mispronounced Words.

Exception may be taken that we give French words, but it will be observed that only those thoroughly domiciled in English are given.

Eider—ī'-der, not ē'-der. (Eider-down.)

Elm—(in one syllable), not ĕl'-lum.

Elysian—ē-lĭzh'-e-an, not e-lĭs'-sian. Webster has it ē-lĭz'-i-an, but Worcester is the most followed by polite speakers.

Embryo—ĕm'-bry-ō, not ĕm-bry'-ō.

Employe—ĕm'-ploy-ā, not em-ploy'-ē. Though thoroughly Anglicized this is a French word, and pronounced ŏng-plwaw-yā' in the original.

Encore—ŏng-kōr', not ŏng'-kōr, nor ĕn'-kōr.

Eneid—ē-nē'-id, not ē'-ne-id. Worcester inclines to sanction both. Webster gives the former.

Ennui — ŏng-nwē', not ŏng'-wē. Worcester favors a more Anglicized änwe'.

Enquiry—ĕn-quī'-re, not ĕn'-qui-re.

Epsom salt—not epsom salts.

Equable—ē'-kwā-ble, not ĕk'-kwā-ble.

Espionage—ĕs'-pē-on-āje, or ĕs'-pē-on-ĭzh, not ĕs-pī'-ō-nāje, nor ĕs-pē'-ŏn-ĭzh.

*Esquimau — ĕs'-kē-mō, not ĕs'-quimaw. Plural, Esquimaux—ĕs'-kē-mōz, not ĕs'-kē-mawz, nor ĕs'-kē-mo.

Etagere—ĕt-ā-zhâr', not ē-tăzh'-er-y, nor ăt-tăzh'-i-ā. Worcester favors ätä-zhâr'.

*Note.—Esquimault—A nearly-related word, in sound at least. The port for Victoria, B. C. (and the seat of the British Navy Yard, on Vancouver's Island), is curiously enough universally pronounced as if spelled Squi-mault, the e slurred or entirely silent. As we shall soon be nearly related to the upper Pacific coast by rail, it seems well to give this pronunciation.—*Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.*

Jottings.

The abundance of the crops promises cheap living.

$700,000,000 in pensions have been paid to soldiers in the United States.

The Bethlehem (Pa.) iron mills have started up,—not employing any of the Amalgamated Association men.

The trees in Independence Square, Philadelphia, have had the scientific and also the popular name affixed to each.

The new two-cent postage stamp will be issued to postmasters by 15th September, but cannot be used till October 1st.

The telegraphers' strike and attending incidents have monopolized a very large proportion of the metropolitan papers.

The iron trade, while not specially flattering, is not discouraging in outlook, and prices are fairly well maintained.

It is said that Genl. E. O. C. Ord, lately deceased, was the grandson of George IV, by Mrs. Fitzherbert, his morganatic wife.

The hail storm, last week, in Lancaster co., Pa., is said to have destroyed $200,000 worth of the growing tobacco. Insured for half the amount.

The sale of stamps has materially fallen off. Large buyers get only current supplies. The revenues of the P. O. department are greatly reduced.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., employ 2800 men and turn out ten locomotives per week, distributing them throughout this country, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Australia, and elsewhere.

The increase in the net earnings of the Pennsylvania R. R. for six months, as compared with 1882, amount to $328,-705,—a good showing, taking into account the unavoidable heavy expenses of the period.

The National Millers' Association state the wheat crop at 106,000,000 bushels short; but this does not take into account the stock held over from last year. The actual present holdings are, if anything, above that of last year by perhaps 80,000,000 bushels, with a not very large foreign demand in prospect.

Pretty nearly every man in the New Hampshire Legislature looks upon himself as a possible United States Senator in the immediate future. To this hopeful number add every public man, large and small, throughout the State, and you have a key to the political position at this time in that ancient commonwealth. Statesmen in these latter days are frequently made of small timber, and often of soft wood, too.

Catching Flies—and Suckers.

A very small boy, with a tattered straw hat and barefooted, was engaged in a species of occupation whose nature was not manifest. In his left hand he held a tin box, and with his right hand he was making downward sweeps with the earnestness and regularity of the piston rod of a steamboat engine. A man said:

"Say, boy, what are you doing there?"

The boy did not look up to see who his interrogator was. His arm merely went faster in its curving sweeps, as he answered laconically:

"Ketchin' flies."

"What do you do with those flies?"

The boy ceased his gyrations and turned round.

"Look a here," he said, "yous peoples bothers me too much. Ef I tell you what I does with these flies, what'll you gi' me?"

"A nickel," said one. "A dime," said the man who asked the question, and "a quarter," said another.

"All right," said the boy, screwing the top on his box and shifting himself about, while the flies returned to the top of the sign-board again: "hit's a go, but yous peoples got to put the sugar up first."

They "put up" the "sugar" in the boy's hand. There was a quarter, a dime and a nickel, and when the boy was confident that the forty cents was all there he picked up his box and moved about a foot away so as to get a good start on the crowd. The crowd watched his motions, and the man who asked him what he was doing, when he saw the suspicious action, said:

"Hold on, boy, you haven't told me yet why you catch those flies."

"All right," said the boy, stealthily putting another foot of pavement between himself and the crowd, "I'll tell you ef you really wants to know why I ketches them flies."

"Yes, yes," answered the crowd in a breath, finally losing patience.

"Well," answered the boy, as he prepared to run. "ketchin' flies is only one part of my business. Ketchin' suckers at forty cents is the other part. I think I does best on the suckers," and he disappeared around the corner.

An amateur poetess wails: "Oh where can I find rest?" Get a position as saleswoman in a store that don't advertise, darling.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 16, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

When you cant find what you want anywherelse—try the "CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT"—or "THE FAIR" at Spring Mills, Pa.

D. GARMAN & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Dealers in White Goods, Notions, Gents Furnishing Goods.

Black Cashmeres a specialty.

28jun tf It will pay you to call.

LOCAL ITEMS.

One price to every body—That the lowest—D. Garman & Son. 2t

——Re-union of Centre Co. Veteran at Philipsburg, Sept. 13.

——Foot ball is all the rage among the students at present.

——"Vanderbilt" is the name of a new town seven miles from Philipsburg.

——Rev. Felker, years ago Luth. pastor at Aaronsburg, has accepted a call at New Berlin.

——The tobacco on the Hoffer farm, west of town, is growing nicely and promises a large crop.

——Rev. Goodlin, of York, has accepted a call to the Salona charge and will take charge very soon.

——"Cholera morbus bums" in the shape of green watermelons have made their appearance on our streets.

——Farmers should not have cut their oats so soon—the wind blowing over the stuble has brought on the cold weather.

——Potatoes are down to 50 cents a bushel in Dauphin county. In Centre county they are down in the ground yet.

— Spiglemyer, of Spring Mills, will take notice that the Greenback State convention will meet at Williamsport, August 30.

——The Alpha Literary society was reorganized upon the opening of Prof. Hostermans' school. Jas. H. Lohr was chosen President.

——In several weeks the hunting season will open. We hear of fellows killing game already, such parties should be brought to justice.

——This year huckleberries are not as plenty as usual, though at some places abundant crops are reported and sell at from 4 to 5 cents per quart.

——Dr. Huston of Nittany, had the sad news Tuesday morning of the sudden death of Mr. James Huston, a brother in Burlington, Kansas, of apoplexy.

——It is said that the largest county in this State is Centre, which contains 785,280 acres, and the smallest is Montour, which has only 89,600.

——At this time of the year a great many people are troubled with malaria. Our altitude and the absence of stagnant water and marsh grounds render our town free from these troublsome summer complaints.

——Mr. Henry Meyers, a former typo and graduate of this office, who has been working in the *American Freeman*, Albany, Mo., for some time, left that position and has gone to some part of Indian Territorry. May success follow him.

——The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. of this place, have not been attended very well during the last month, especially the regular Sunday afternoon meetings, which have not been held for some time on account of the lack in attendance.

——The most of the Pennsvalley townships instructed for John Rishel, of Potter, for Associate Judge. The other side of the county went nearly solid for Dr. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills.

——There is an English lord at Long Branch, an earl at Newport and a prince at Cape May, and they are social lions, more or less. And we might add every bugger of 'em wears clothes bought of Lewins & Co.

——Mrs. George Rhebin, of York, recently prematurely gave birth to four children—all boys. She is 40 years of age, and has a family of twelve boys. Well, Centre county does not compete with York in this respect—let York take the cake.

——According to one of our western exchanges, Mr. D. R. Foreman, formerly of this place, who has been working at printing for some time and clerking in a drug store, intends to return home this week. It is about two years since he left this place.

——A very handsome monument, of Rutland marble, was put over the last resting place of John Shannon dec'd. It is an obelisk in shape, faultless in its proportions, and polished in the highest style of art; it is 5 or 6 feet high, resting upon a solid white marble pedestal. This elegant piece of workmanship comes from the Millheim Marble Works, and is a fair specimen of the work turned out there.

——For the benefit of the fair readers of the REPORTER we clip the following: The New York *Sun* gives the following item, which will be of interest to the fair sex: Engagement rings are generally worn on the third finger of the left hand. But in Brewer's dictionary of phrase and fable, we find that if one is willing to marry, but not engaged, a ring should be worn on the index of the left hand; if engaged, on the second finger; if married, on the third finger, but if there be no desire to marry, on the little finger.

——Diamond Drip syrup, the finest and best article ever produced—at Dinges' grocery. Only try it.

——Telephone communication can now be had from Centre Hall with Bellefonte, State College, Boalsburg, Snow Shoe, Tyrone, Altoona, Lock Haven and Wilkesbarre and intermediate points. Curiosity led us to call at the Bellefonte exchange, to observe the manipulations of the wires there for the various lines. A new switch board had been put in the day before, which is quite a handsome piece of mechanism, and to the looker on it would seem as if the lady operator, Miss Keiser, were playing chess, while she was only planting around the pins to answer calls connecting with different points required. The lady is kept busy thus all day, and may have as high as a dozen "calls" in a few seconds, which she attends to as promptly as possible. Persons using the telephone frequently and finding a seeming delay will learn from this that it is all from calls for the exchange falling too thick some times that causes the delay until all can be signalled. Miss K. is certainly obliging and an expert and doing her best.

——Mrs. Korman, mother of Henry Korman, of Miles, visited relatives in this place last week. She is probably the most aged person in our valley, being 92 years of age. She belongs to the now almost extinct race of pioneers of our valley, and like many of the sisters of her day lent a hand at clearing the soil and rendering the wilderness habitable, besides being the mother of a large family, who were reared to be among the most useful and respected of our citizens. The aged lady is still able with the aid of a staff to visit her neighbors and has an unimpaired intellect, which seems to vie with her physical nature in endurance—both apparently bidding fair to have several years of vitality yet in store and right gladly does the REPORTER wish mother Korman a realization of it.

— The REPORTER office is indebted to Dr. Jacobs for a serenade on last Friday morning, by telephone. Our office being called the Dr. treated us to number of tunes from the organette in his office, the music being plain enough to step it off in our sanctum. "Lookers on" at Bellefonte, Pleasantgap and this place also enjoyed the music by telephone, but as soon as the REPORTER "devil" proceeded to pass the hat, the audience dodged.

N. B.—Since writing the above we learn that it was Rev. Fischer who performed the music from an organette in Dr. Jacob's office—had we known this sooner, we would have said nothing about "stepping it off," but now it is out.

——On last Friday while Mr. Samuel Treaster, living in the mountains on the southern side of Potter township, was threshing grain at his barn, the belt on the machine caught the shirt-sleeve of the one arm of his son, aged about 13 years, and drew it on the revolving pulley, twisting the unfortunate boys arm fearly and breaking it in several places. The arm was so badly mangled that amputation became necessary. Dr. Jacobs was called and did all in his power to relieve the suffering boy.

——Some of the walks in our town are still boley—if one should sustain an injury thereby it might cause a hole in the pocket-book too. The walk leading to the school house is yet unfinished and the scholars have been tramping through mud, snow and water for the past two years, although the material is on hand, only requiring a small amount of work to lay it.

——The new house to be built by J. C. Flood on California street, San Francisco, will be the finest residence in this country. It is to cost about $5,000,000 without the furniture, which will cost perhaps $2,000,000 more. Every room is to be frescoed by artists brought from Italy for that purpose. He has notified Sechler's that he intends to buy all his groceries there, because they keep the best and purest.

——The 14th annual convention of the Centre County Sunday School Association, will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Spring Mills, Thursday, Aug. 23, with forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions. Each Sunday school is invited to send two delegates.

——Mr. Joseph Crotzer, on last Saturday, was kicked by a horse—both feet striking him, one on the breast and the other on the shoulder. Fortunately he was not seriously injured.

——Mr. Stover of the Bellefonte Marble Works, puts up No. 1 jobs. He is supplied with the finest kinds of marble, and can furnish any work in his line equal to anything from Philadelphia and at the most reasonable figures.

— Dr. Jacobs is still improving his home, and with a great deal of labor has made tasty what was once a rather uninviting premises. One can improve things even if dirt is used to do it, along with paint, etc.

——Brackbill calls attention to his unsurpassed stock of city and home made furniture, exceeding any thing in variety and elegance ever before seen in Bellefonte. It is the oldest establishment of the kind in this part of the state, and has gained a reputation for fair dealing in this and adjoining counties that any business man might feel proud of. Better bargains in furniture than at Brachbill's are offered nowhere.

SPRING MILLS, PA., Aug. 13, '83.

All persons who will attend the Sabbath School Convention here, on the 23d inst., and want to secure homes beforehand should address the committee of entertainment as early as possible.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
MRS. FLORENCE J. REARICK,
Committee.

Last Wednesday forenoon, Mr. John Bowen of Kelly township, this county, was killed by the train on the L. & T. R. R. It appears he was in a buggy driving from Lewisburg to his home. He did not notice the train and drove across the track. The engineer of the train could not stop in time to save him. Mr. Bowen and the buggy were carried some distance, and thrown to the side of the track. The horse broke from the buggy when it was first struck and he was not injured. Mr Bowen was taken up unconscious, and soon after died. His remains were interred in Lewisburg cemetery on Friday. The deceased was in his 71st year.

We learn that last Friday evening, Mr. Samuel Hassenplug, residing in Mifflinburg, during the absence of his wife, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting himself across the stomach with a butcher knife. The return of his wife prevented his attempt from being successful, she calling in assistance. The wound is not serious. Hassenplug's mind had been impaired for some time.—Lewisburg Journal, 8.

RAILROAD MEETING!

By the request of a number of subscribers to the L. & T. R. R. this call is issued for a meeting of the stockholders and landowners along the line of the road, to be held AT CENTRE HALL, THURSDAY, AUG. 30, to consult what action to take with reference to the refusal of the Penn'a RR., Co. to carry out its pledges to our people in regard to the completion of our road, after having collected the stock, and cut up the lands of our farmers. It is hoped that all, desiring the completion of the road, will show it by their presence. Let there be a large turn-out, and one more effort for our rights.

Editor Reporter:—Please allow me a short space in your valuable paper to say a few words in regard to Mr. J. C. Condo's coach shops at Penn Hall, Pa., as I understand there are some who are trying to misrepresent his shops and work done by him. Mr. Condo, has under his employ none but first-class mechanics, and his reputation as a builder of fine work, cannot be excelled. He uses none but first-class stock and puts first-class stock and first-class mechanics together and they will make a first-class rig, and is therefore prepared to challenge any one to compete with him. Mr Condo warrants all work done by him, and is fully equipped to back up what he says. His work has been tested for years, and proves highly satisfactory, as any one can see by the amount of work put up by him. One word to the gossips. Please mind your own business and let Mr. Condo mind his, as I know whereof, I write.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

— The new store of S. Hoffer & Co., opposite the Brockerhoff house, is one of the most central and convenient in Bellefonte; in the assortment and quality of goods it is second to none; people from the country districts will find it equal to any for bargains. Everything in the line of dry goods and notions is kept at Hoffer's, as well as clothing, pure and fresh groceries, etc. Give them a call when in Bellefonte.

Riots against the Jews are renewed in Pesth.

The disease prevailing in Egypt is now said to be different from Asiatic cholera.

It is said that negotiations are pending for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

JURORS—AUGUST COURT.

GRAND JURORS.—Liberty—T S Winslow, D Robb, A C Bowes.....Marion—Wm. Irvin.....Millheim—Jacob Alters, F P Moyer.....Walker—Mich. Corman.....Benner—W H Taylor, Fred. Taylor.....Howard—Jas. B Hall.....Union—A Hall, H Iddings.....Boggs—Wm. Kline, And. Healon.....Philipsburg—R Kincade, B I Laport.....Harris—Chas. Moore.....Bellefonte—A J Brown, M Dolan .....Snowshoe—Wm. Quick.....Miles—J H Delong .....Taylor—B V Fink.....Spring—Al. Stine.....Milesburg—M M'Laughlin.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Boggs—L R Lingle, I Shultz, C C Eckert, J F Weaver, Jas. Noll, C M'Laughlin.....Patton—W L Furst, John Musser, I Gray.....Bellefonte—D Z Kline, Jacob Flack, A Sternberg, Jas. Dolan, I C Miller.....Walker—Jacob Dunkle, Ed. Peck..... Ferguson—R G Brett, J M Moyer, J R Smith, P S Gray.....Philipsburg—S Shmidt, J V Gray, J J Sanford, A Atherton.....Howard—I Reber, B Weber.....Haines—John C Stover, F Dutweiler, J D Bower.....Rush—R M'Cord, T Vaughn.....Liberty —Jas. R Bumgardner, H A Snyder.....Millheim—Sam'l Weiser, jr., M Ulrich.....Spring—Alex. Miller, Henry Harman, H H Griffith.....Snow Shoe—J Jacobs, J Delany.....Benner—J P Fraizer, H A Knarr.....Half Moon, John A Hunter, John Ward .....Worth, W Woodring.....Miles, Chas. H Brumgart.....Milesburg, J Boileau.....Spring, Daniel Wian.

Gents Fine Furnishing goods—D. Garman & Sons. 2t

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.05
White & Mixed	1 00
Rye	60
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	50
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 15 c; tallow, 6; lard, 14; ham, 15; shoulder, 12; bacon or side, 12; eggs per dozen, 16 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL—Pea, 3.35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

MARRIED

On 29th July, at Rebersburg, by Rev. A. K. Zimmerman, Jackson A. Ocker, of Adamsburg, Snyder county, and Miss Amanda J. Kerstetter, of Brush Valley, Centre Co.

At the Irvin House, Lock Haven, August 1st, by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, Frederick S. Dunham and Miss Clara K. Neff, all of Howard.

DIED.

In Bellefonte, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hutchinson, on Monday the 18th inst, Frances Hewes, in her 67th year. (Obituary next week.)

On 12, near Spring Mills, Thomas Richardson, aged about 58 years.

In Lamar township, Clinton county, July 25, Mrs. Elizabeth Bromgart, aged 67 years, 4 months and 28 days.

Aug. 2, at Madisonburg, Mamie, daughter of David and Annie Ertel, aged 5 months and 16 days.

On 9th inst., at Pine Grove Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth Steffy, wife of Shadrach Steffy, aged 48 years, 4 months and 3 days.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.

FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

FIDELITY.

My name is Mrs. Ellis, sir,
Milwaukee is my home,
And you must not be jealous, sir,
Because I no more roam
In search of cures for that which would
Have brought me to the tomb,
Which I could not have long withstood,
The falling of the womb!—*Peruna.*

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

3aprtf

——Farmers complain of potatoes rotting.

——We hear that a new firm, composed of Mr. C. Dinges and parties whose names we did not learn, will open a general store here next month in the room occupied by Dinges.

——Have had no rain for about ten days now—the longest dry spell since winter. Farmers complain of ground getting too hard to plow, waters are getting low.

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

JOB PRINTING.—Having added some new founts of job-type to our office, and a lot of stationery at low prices, we can furnish 1000 printed envelopes at $1.75; ruled bill heads at $3.40 per 1000, and letter heads at same low rates, for cash.

Envelopes and bill-heads printed at 50cts to $1 per 1000 when persons find their own paper.

NOTICE.—On Sunday last a man came to the residence of the undersigned near Rebersburg, on horseback, saying he was from McVeytown, stopping over for dinner, then left for Sugar valley, saying he intended purchasing horses. On Monday morning the horse with a new team saddle and bridle, returned riderless to my place. The horse is a bay about 6 years old, right hind foot white. The owner is requested to come for his property and pay costs.

2aug3t JASP. R. WOLF.

NO GREASE FOR HIM.

"When Greece her knees—Greece her knees," stammered an embarrassed schoolboy, forgetting the next line of his recitation. "There is no occasion to grease anybody's knees," shouted his teacher. "Go and study your piece." Neither is there occasion to grease your hair. Parker's Hair Balsam is all the dressing you want. Restores the original gloss and color to gray or faded hair. Does not soil the linen; not a dye; good for the scalp; prevents falling out. Aug. 4t

J. D. Murray, our popular and enterprising druggist ever on the alert to subserve the interests of his patrons, has, we are pleased to say, secured the agency for McDonald's Medicines, among which worthy of particular note are the Blood Purifier, the Liver Pills, Vermifuge, Tingari Toothache and Neuralgia drops and Carmelite Cordial. These household remedies have been highly prised in other localities, and we predict for them a large sale in this vicinity.—These medicines are the production of a near by and well-known Pharmacy, and are manufactured under the closest supervision of the proprietor, who is a life time chemist, and they are not placed on the market for speculative purposes as they are sold at a low price and every article fully guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded in every instance.—Mr. Murray will supply further information.

(*Continued from last week.*)

How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented by James Boss, who started in business in 1854, and the methods and tools used in making these watch cases are covered by patents. *This is the only watch case made under this process.* For many years the introduction of these goods was slow, owing to popular prejudice against "plated" goods, but gradually the public learned that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* was *not* a *cheap gold-washed* or *electro-plated* article, but was made of *genuine gold plates* of *standard quality* and *thickness*. Conscientious adherence to the determination to make the *best* watch case ever put on the market, and the adoption of every improvement suggested, has made the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* the STANDARD. In this watch case the parts most subject to wear—the *bow, crown, hinges, thumb-catches*, etc., are made of SOLID GOLD.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(*To be continued.*)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Shultz dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHEL.

2aug6t Adm'r Farmers Mills, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in the borough of Millheim on Friday, August 17, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m the following described real estate late the property of John Keen, deceased.

No 1. Consists of a valuable tract of FARM LAND situate in the township of Penn, two miles west of the borough of Millheim on each side of the Old Fort and Mifflinburg Turnpike, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES, neat measure, survey thereof to be made before day of sale. Upon this tract there are THIRTY acres of white pine, chestnut and oak timber, a Two Story Frame Dwelling House built only two years ago, with good barn and other outbuildings, there is a large ORCHARD of choice fruit, farm well watered by good springs, land in excellent condition. The crops in the ground are reserved. No better farm in the county.

No. 2 Consists of two pieces of ground in the borough of Millheim, and marked in the general plan of said town as lots Nos. 9 & 12, each containing in breadth along Main street forty nine and one half feet. On these lots is erected a fine large HOUSE AND SHOP.

Nos. 4 & 5 consist of TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS, in the borough of Millheim, one half thereof being in the western part of said borough and the other half in eastern part, both being specially adapted for building purposes.

Possession of these several tracts to be given on or before April 1, 1884.

TERMS: Five per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, one third of residue cash upon confirmation of sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one third at the death of Mary Keen, widow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid her annually. Said two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

HENRY KEEN,
Trustee.

Mrs. Burk, 323 Elmers street, Chambersburg, Pa, says she has been entirely cured of dyspepsia by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa, there will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Harris township, in said county, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883,

at 2 o'clock p m, the following described Real Estate, late of John Irvin, deceased:

A valuable farm situate about three (3) miles east of Boalsburg, containing 254 acres, 103 perches, and now occupied by Lot Kimport. The land is in a high state of cultivation, has a large frame house and a large barn erected thereon, delicious mountain water conveyed to the door in pipes, and a large orchard of choice fruit. About eighty acres next the mountain is covered with excellent white pine, chestnut and oak timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—Five per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck off, one third of the balance on the confirmation of the sale, one third in one year and one third in two years there after, the two latter payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage upon the premises.

Aug2tf JOHN I. THOMPSON, Jr.,
Lemont, Pa., July 30, '83. Trustee.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of John Heimbach, dec'd, in Potter township, Saturday, August 18, 1883, the following valuable real estate, bounded and described as follows:

Two lots of ground, one thereof beginning at a post, thence north 33° east 55 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 19½ perches to stone, thence south 33½° west 46 perches to stones, thence north 78° west 2-5 perches to post, thence south 49° west 8 perches to a stump, thence north 60° west 15 perches to place of beginning. Containing SIX acres and twelve perches, thereon erected a house and stable and other outbuildings.

And the other thereof bounded on the north by Simon Ruble, on the east by Daniel Fleisher, on the south by M. Ulrich, containing four acres, more or less, no buildings.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

ADAM KRUMRINE,
Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of John Dutweiler, deceased, late of Penn township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FRANK DUTWEILER, Aaronsburg;
JACOB DUTWEILER, Millheim,
21jun6t Executors.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS.

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Grand Spring Opening

OF ALL THE LATEST

NOVELTIES.

Wolf & Son's New Stock

is Complete in Every Department, Embracing:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels, Groceries, Flour, &c., &c., &c.

AND IN FACT EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS MERCANTILE STORE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

In the Latest Styles and Designs, to which we especially invite the attention of the Ladies.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES,

OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.

IS COMPLETE AND FOR

CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY

Cannot be Excelled.

F-A-R-M-E-R-S!

We pay the highest market prices for all kinds of GRAIN and SEEDS, at the Grain House of G. A. Runk Esq., which has lately been fitted with Elevators and otherwise improved.

Philadelphia STANDARD PHOSPHATE, and all kinds of

COAL and SALT For Sale.

Our STOCK of GOODS is double any in the valley --New, lively and up to the times.

IMPERIAL & WIARD PLOWS

Manny Reaper & Mower, Hubbard Gleaner and Binder which binds wheat, oats, &c. with one horse after any good side delivery reaper. Stoves, FURNITURE, &c Anything you want,

WHITMER & Co.,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

DOLL & MINGLE,

Boots and Shoes.

—Largest Stock—Lowest Prices,—

All Goods Bought Direct From Manufacturers---

Reynold's Bros. Fine Shoes,
D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes,
Mens Fine Shoes.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE RECOMMEND.

No 10 Brockerhoff Row.

Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO